The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7.600.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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" including postage..... " 38 0
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First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on the 2nd August 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Aug.	Leave Madras	Aug.
" Carwar	4	" Coconada	15
" Narrakal	6	" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin	7	" Bimlipatam	20
" Colombo	8	" Gopalpore	19
" Galle	9	" False Point	20
" Negapatam	11	Arrive Calcutta	21
" Pondicherry	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

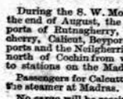
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship MARTARAN, 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 23rd July 1870, at 4 P.M.

	Up. July.		Down. Aug.
Leave Bombay	23	Leave Bussorah	12
" Kurrachee	27	" Mahomerah	17
" Guadur	28	" Fao	17
" Muscat	31	" Bushire	16
	Aug.	" Lingeh	18
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Lingeh	3	" Muscat	22
" Bushire	6	" Guadur	26
" Fao	7	" Kurrachee	27
" Mahomerah	7	Arrive Bombay	30
Arrive Bussorah	8		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via Suez Canal).

The Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co. of Genoa, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

India	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
Asia	Capt.	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
Persia	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
Arabia	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
" Suez	32	22	8
" Port Said	36	24	9
" Alexandria	39	25	10
" Messina	45	32	13
" Naples	47	34	13
" Leghorn	50	35	15
" Genoa	53	35	15
" Marseilles	53	36	15-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Including Wines

Without Food.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning to Bombay by the s.s. ASIA will be despatched from Genoa on the ... months of their departure from Bombay by the Company are entitled to a re- ... g Pass.

... by depositing half the ... nce ...

... the s.s. ASIA will be despatched from Genoa on the ... months of their departure from Bombay by the Company are entitled to a return Passage Free.

... by depositing half the passage and Cargo, every fourteen days.

... further particulars apply to

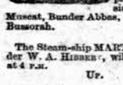
... RT BROTHERS,

... am Navigation Company.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Tariff.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cargo from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £25	2nd Class. £15	Deck. £5
" Suez	£40	£25-10	£8
" Port Said	£43	£24	£9
" Marseilles	£56	£38	£14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for four months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREESWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship FLORA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Sharpe will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Flora.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates for Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ " Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL MUSIC HALL WILL BE OPENED AS USUAL ON THE EVENING OF SATURDAY, THE 23RD JULY.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. Commences at 8-30 P.M.
Admission..... Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Rooms, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY the 4th day of August, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1870, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.
II.—To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
III.—To appoint Creditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
IV.—To pass a resolution in the following words:—"that the Articles of Association be rescinded and the following be inserted in lieu thereof:—'There shall be paid to the Company in respect of the transfer or transmission of each share, such sum of money not exceeding three rupees as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.'"

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th instant to the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 22nd July 1870.

NOTICE has been received from Captain Henry that he will move:—

"That it is for the interest of this Company that a Deep Sea Pier should be constructed at Colaba, and that the Directors be requested to communicate with Government and consider the best means of raising funds for the purpose."

REMINGTON & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd July 1870.

AUCTION SALE of SAW-GINNED DHARWAR COTTON.—On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises of the Hydraulic Press Company, Fort, by order of the Agents for the Carwar Company, and on account and at the risk of the Captain and Owners of the s.s. Tilly—

C M & Co.—58 Full pressed bales of Saw-ginned Dharwar Cotton.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st July 1870.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot	Mango Chutney.
Mangin do 2 do	Bengal do
Roselle do 2 do	Lucknow do
Mango Marmalade do	Madras do
Mango Fruit	Cashmere do
Ripe Mango	Curry Powder
Pineapple for Dessert	Madras Powder
Mango Pickle	Curry Paste
Lime Pickle	Mulligatawny Paste
Cashmere Pickle	Tapp Sauce
	Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

S. C. HOCKNELL & Co., East India, China, and Japan Merchants and Agents.

32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. S. C. Hocknell & Co., having a thorough practical knowledge of the English and Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Store trade in particular, beg to offer their services to English and Native Merchants of good standing, and promise not only that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all indents and consignments of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be attended to with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.

Bankers—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave and Cave.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariats,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Tricstine Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-corrosive Paints.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Pipes for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN (Wholesale and Retail),

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
Corner of Cheapside),

LONDON.

Established 1843.

Patterns of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c., post free to any part of the world. Price List, 72 pages, post free. A great saving effected by having goods direct. Terms half cash. Balances against bills of lading. An advertisement more explanatory of our business appears in the previous and following week's issue of this paper.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Savory & Moore, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,
Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 30th July 1870, at 5 P.M.

F. J. OLIPHANT,
29th June 1870. Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of this INSTITUTION will be HELD in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at half past 5 P.M., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1869.

The attendance of Donors, Members, and Subscribers is requested on the occasion.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 50 TONS each of PURE CASTOR and COCOA-NUT OIL, deliveries to commence immediately after acceptance of Tender, and to be continued as may be directed by the Undersigned.

Price to include delivery at the Stores Department, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, together with a small sample of each description of Oil, to be sent to the undersigned not later than Noon on Monday, the 25th instant.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 4th July 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED are conducting a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, in all its different departments. They supply Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, to Up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others.

They import Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c. through their English Correspondents, at the request of Constituents. They also secure Passages in, and furnish all information regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay. WM. WATSON & Co.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. (In Liquidation).—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT., on all admitted and adjusted Claims IS PAYABLE on and after the 18TH INSTANT, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 1, Meadow Street, between the hours of 11 and 1.

HENRY ROGERS, Trustee.

Claimants are requested to bring their Vouchers in support of their Claims.

Bombay, 16th July 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.
5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders now in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction or any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.—Factory, Warre Bunder, Mazagon.—The undersigned, having a complete ENGINEERING PLANT, are prepared to UNDERTAKE all description of REPAIRS to STEAMERS, SHIPS, COTTON PRESSES, MILLS, &c., on moderate terms. For particulars apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co,
Elphinstone Circle,
Or A. THOMSON, Factory, Mazagon.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at the rate of Rs. 146-3 per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, at the office of the undersigned, upon production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
VIEGAS & Co.,
Managers and Secretaries.

Bombay Royal Insurance Company's Office, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, 16th July 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Franconise, established 13 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, RANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bomb-y, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th ultimo.
2. To declare a Dividend and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserved Fund.
3. To approve the election of Mr. A. J. Macdonald and Mr. R. Valentine Reid as Directors of the Bank.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, who retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election.
5. To approve the election of Mr. George Manson and Mr. Raghunath Narayen as Auditors of the Bank.
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To sanction the opening of new Branches of the Bank at Ahmedabad and Coompta.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September 1870, and that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westrop, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 12th day of June 1870.
Attorney for Liquidators.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.
A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-8 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Maads and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts		9 0
BADHAM'S	" Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	" Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	" French Colored Shirts ..	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	" White Shirts	60 0 "
BADHAM'S	" Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	" Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	" Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20
BADHAM'S	" All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	" Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	" Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co. Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and Billiard Tables are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull. Not much doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,480
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	915
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	167½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,503
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	310
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	180
37,296	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	128
9,000	250	8	12½ o.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,825
5,000	150	all	Nil	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,015
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Fort Canning	285

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
200	2,500	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Karachee	800
250	3,300	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	550
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,800
300	2,500	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	500	all	8 do.	Do. New	540
500	1,480	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,300
300	2,000	all	...	Bast India Press Co.	2,100
150	3,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	2 800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	6,000	all	240 p.a.	Hyfer ale Press Co.	2,250
200	5,000	1,500	150	Imperial Press Co.	1,330
1,000	5,000	2,000	100		
2,000	500	250			
125	2,500	all	350		
225	2,000	750	200		
150	3,000	all	200		
400	1,500	...			

*Per ann

RAILWAY

...	£20	218.3.0	5	
...	£20	109.1.5	5	
...	£ 6	43.10.2	5	
...	£100	1,000	5	
...	£16	196.5.1	4	

EXCHANGE

On	At	
London	Sight	1/10
London Banks	6 months	1/10
Do. Private	6 do.	1/10
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1/10
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	109 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Do.	90 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	102½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113½
Do. Do. Market Rate	112½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign cash	Rs. 15 3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 104-4
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—18TH JULY 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents were in demand and good amounts bought, by different parties, at Rs. 97-2 to 97-4, and in the afternoon some small amounts obtained 97-6 or 2-14 to 2-10 discount.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.

Agra Bank, A shares, at Rs. 110.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 22.

Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, from sick leave, from England.

Tyndall, Captain, 1st Regiment M.N.I., on leave, from Kamptee.

Newport, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mallgaum.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Deakin, Ensign, 86th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Lyons, Captain, 21st Regiment N.I., on leave, to Poona.

Crough, Ensign, 21st Regiment N.I., on leave, to Poona.

Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty to Kirkee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 7s. 0d. to £1 10	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 8s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrobolans or Coir bulk	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 8s. 0d.	,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Mauritius (s)	Corry	Hongkong, June 12.
	Calcutta (s)	Maxwell	Calcutta, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Royal Family (s)	Mathias	Calleo.
	Vicksburg	Wilson	Rangoon.

The ship Tenzer, to Aleppo and Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
18	Surat (s)	.....	.....
	Omar Pasha	.....	.....
	Durham	.....	.....

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

841	Florence, Houston	May 1
370	Anglia	May 3
1158	The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.	May 16
	Maggie	May 23
1001	Norah Graeme, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
913	Ann Millicent, Pack—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
1276	James A. Wright, Morse	May 31
568	France, Exmelin	June 7
750	Parana, Eagland	June 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co.	June 9
1182	Pegasus, Powell	June 9
1247	Lightning, Husband	June 13
1434	Wimbledon, Christie	June 15
838	Braemar, Griffiths	June 17
1154	James Rowan, Webster	June 17
1222	Waterloo, Kelly	June 19
1746	Atlantic, Mellin	June 30
1207	Maritana, Macdonald	June 30

FROM LONDON.

941	Robin Hood, Winsborrow	Apr. 7
730	Calders, Jordan	Apr. 15
1055	Crusader, Kolvert	Apr. 30
1257	Jamestjee Cursetjee, Bake—Ed. Bates & Co.	May 10
	Queen of Australia, Page	May 11
782	Saladin, Rankin	May 19
1377	Balkamah, Poole—E. Bates & Co.	June 3
1235	Girvan, Stapp	June 9
693	Girvan, Oman	June 13
1103	Seaforth, Jeffery	June 13
507	Flaellin, Simpson	June 18
979	Barham Phillips	June 24

FROM HULL.

	Queensbury, Torrance	May 29

FROM NEWPORT.

	R. Weld and Hintfield	May 22

FROM SUNDERLAND.

997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
	Olive Mount	June 4

FROM CALCUTTA.

787	Hippogriffe	May 11
584	William Stewart, Cock	May 27
1153	East	June 8
1393	Trowbridge—W. Nicol & Co.	June 15
969	Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.	June 15

FROM NEWPORT.

891	Caranjah, Cleaver	June 1
	Corinna, Cleverly	June 1

FROM CLYDE.

1169	Peverll of the Peak	Mar. 4
986	City of Ningpo	Mar. 31
1986	Africa, Poe	May 16
1800	Maggie Trimble	May 25
675	Duncloe	June 13
928	County of Nairn, Bain	June 29
930	Composer, Reid	June 25

FROM CARDIFF.

	Nimrod, Pearce	June 27

FROM AUSTRALIA.

	Landsborough	Dec. 1

FROM SHIELDS.

	Golden Dream	July 11
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 9
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	Flora	Dec. 20

FROM RANGOON.

474	Camilla	May 4
1401	Cordillera Berry—Wallace & Co.	May 2
848	Anne	May 13
772	J. P. Smith	May 16

FROM BANGKOK.

	Faize Allum	Apr. 27

FROM COLOMBO.

	M. A. Evans, Davis	May 15

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

H. S. BELLAIRS, Esq.
H. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq.
J. CAMERON, Esq.
C. E. CHAPLIN, Esq.
G. FORBES, Esq.
HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.
REV. C. GILDER.
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R. G. OXENHAM, Esq.
T. F. PURNETT, Esq.
REV. G. C. REYNELL (Hon. Secretary.
GENERAL TREMENHEERE, C. B.
REV. C. T. WILSON.

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla ; St. John's School, Colaba ; St. Peter's School, Mazagon ; Bishop's School, Poona ; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona ; Pensioners' School, Poona ; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MOORHOUSE—FLOWERS—July 18th, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, Mr. Alexander S. Moorhouse, of Manchester, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Flowers, of Bristol.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DOLLMAN—July 18th, at No. 43, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Charles A. Dollman, of a son.

HEATH—July 13th, at Entally, the wife of H. G. Adams Heath, [illegible] assert that the servants exist for the [illegible] not the country for the servants; but [illegible]al axiom has no bearing on the point [illegible] It is not a question of the relation [illegible] servants of the country and the coun[illegible]tween the Government and the Par[illegible] promising and contracting party, [illegible]ers to whom the promises were given [illegible]tract made. As long as there is an [illegible]om the money he paid by way of [illegible]ot been refunded, there will be one [illegible] grievance against the State. We can[illegible]ength of saying that every officer has [illegible] special sum, because, had he become [illegible] might have got that sum from his [illegible] If that were admitted, clearly the [illegible] have no right to alter the organiza[illegible]tion of the army, without paying these some[illegible]what arbitrarily fixed sums. But if the State [illegible]countenances, connives at, or authorizes, however [illegible]irregularly, a given system of purchase, it has [illegible]no right abruptly to break down that system [illegible]without granting compensation by refunding the [illegible]amount actually paid by different grades. The [illegible]Indian bonus system was virtually legal. The [illegible]English purchase system is illegal, and every [illegible]officer paying extra money for a step is at this [illegible]moment liable to a prosecution. Yet no one [illegible]contends that were the illegal purchase system [illegible]abolished to-morrow, the State would not have [illegible]to grant compensation equal, not only to the [illegible]sums legally, but to those illegally, advanced. [illegible]The case of the Indian officer is stronger than [illegible]that of the English officer, and is felt to be so.

Whatever insinuations Mr. Grant Duff may have made against the Indian officers, whatever he may have said implying that they were one of the causes of the military mutiny of 1857, those insinuations were as ungenerous as they were unfounded. The Bengal army mutinied because the civilians spoilt it, and destroyed its sound military basis; and the officers ought to be the last to suffer for the faults of their rulers. They shed their blood like water, and nobody flinched; and the survivors have a right to all the advantages flowing from the conditions under which they entered the service.

THE melancholy fate of M. Prevost Paradol will call forth much sympathy. For many years he steadfastly struggled against the Bonapartist system introduced after the *coup d'état*. He was one of the most *spirituel* as well as the most moderate of the Emperor's opponents in the press. Far from being a Red or even a Radical his convictions were on the side of orderly constitutional government, and he was one of many who believed France capable of being ruled and held together in peace under institutions modelled after those of England. In a moment of weakness he accepted office from the Government whose fundamental principles he had consistently assailed; and naturally his desertion gave his old friends great pain. It looked like a bribe; but he may have argued that the Liberal cause had triumphed, that personal government had ceased, and that he, a moderate, was free to serve under responsible Ministers. And something like that must be the excuse for one who did good service, at considerable personal risk, and who, worn out, or over-burdened, fell by his own hand.

COLONEL RAINES, C.B., has taken over the command of the Bombay District, during the absence on leave to Poona of Brigadier-General Stock.

BY the last news from England General C. G. J. Arbuthnot, Colonel of the 91st Highlanders, was reported to be very seriously ill and not likely to recover.

WE understand that the Secretary of State for India has ordered Colonel Kennedy to take advantage of his visit to England to examine the working of the different port trusts there, in view of the Act which has to be framed with regard to the Bombay port. There will therefore be nothing done with the Bombay Act till Colonel Kennedy returns to India.

COLONEL WILBY, C.B., 1st Battalion, 4th King's Own, so well known during the service of that regiment in this presidency, has been awarded the distinguished service pension of £100 a year, vacant by the death of Major-General Williams, also formerly a King's Own Colonel. Colonel Wilby is an officer of thirty-four years' service, a Colonel of February '64. By the last mail we hear that he was about to retire on half-pay, and that Major and Brevet Colonel W. G. Cameron, C.B., would succeed to the command of the 1st Battalion, 4th King's Own Royal Regiment. Captain Sykes and Adjutant McEwen, 2nd Battalion, would receive promotion to Major and Captain respectively.

THE ships belonging to the Channel Squadron at Portsmouth were not to be ready for sea before Monday next, the 25th instant.

H. M. TROOPSHIP JUMNA, Captain Richards, was removed into the steam basin at Portsmouth on the 1st July, preparatory to being placed in dock, and to her departure for Bombay.

"THE Government of India has," says the "Delhi Gazette," "addressed all subordinate governments and administrations, intimating that, with a view to reduction of expenditure in the Medical Department, the whole question of the establishment and maintenance of charitable dispensaries throughout India is under its consideration, and therefore prohibiting the construction of *new* dispensaries pending the issue of further general orders on the subject."

THE annual blue-book on the state of the slave trade has just been published. From all parts nearly, the reports are the same, that the trade is dying out. It only lingers in diminishing strength in parts of Zanzibar, and a few ports on the east coast. Havannah reports from our consuls assure us that the Spanish Government is now sincere in its desire, and most energetic in its action, to put a stop to the trade. So completely has the trade been stopped, and so little have the courts of adjudicature had to do, that it is now intended to abolish entirely all the courts of mixed commission at most of the chief stations.

THE "Englishman" of the 19th inst. has the following :—

TIRHOOT, JULY 16, 4 P.M.

Great flood here. The river has risen since morning to an alarming height, and is rising still.

The water is nearly on a level with the tops of the "Bunds," and I observe people employed carrying earth to raise them where they are depressed.

Many families have been driven out of their houses, and are homeless. Not a few villages and hamlets are under water.

The road from Motesharee to Segowlee is under water in many places for miles. On the road from Segowlee to Nepaul the mails have been conveyed for more than twenty miles by boats.

So great a flood is not remembered in Tirhoot.

No rain has fallen since yesterday morning, and to-day is bright and clear.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

As we anticipated yesterday, Austria is neutral in the war, and the whole of the South German States have placed their forces at the disposal of the head of the North German Confederation. Baden was never doubtful; of the rest Bavaria came forward most promptly to fulfil her treaty obligations and give effect to national feelings; Hesse Darmstadt followed, and although Wurtemburg lingered, her Court was compelled to give way. The Austrian Duchies, as well as the risk of a Russian army on the March river, probably helped to decide the Austrian Court, and, like Italy, her late rival, stands attentively neutral. No positive news yet of the course Russia will adopt. Under the circumstances it is probable that she will be neutral also, and back her neutrality by a strong force on the Wartha. She has to watch the Poles, as well as the French, Austrians and Germans. The newspapers are to be shut out from the camps and lines of the belligerents; but we predict that they will find a way to be there. From a military point of view the prohibition issued on both sides is a piece of common sense; but the public in all countries runs the risk of knowing less of this war than any other, and of being plied with larger amount of wrong information than usual.

IF the defenders of the Horse Guards are satisfied with the Orders in Council defining the relations between the "Field Marshal Commanding the Forces," so are we—for the present. But we doubt whether they would show so much bitterness if they had not sustained a defeat. While they contend that there is no change, except one which increases the power of the Horse Guards, they are unsparing in their sneers at the "change-mongers," as the military reformers are called. Indeed, the loud assertions that the Horse Guards have lost nothing, have in fact gained, merely show that the advocates of prerogative are covering their retreat.

The practical fact which the Orders in Council establish, for the first time, is that the *whole* of the War Department is, like every other department, to be administered by a responsible Minister. Hitherto that has not been the case. The Court military party clung to the notion that the army was directly administered by the Crown, and the Horse Guards inherited a notion of its own independence, an independence real enough once, except in great emergencies. The Horse Guards is not any longer in name or in fact a co-equal with the War Office; it is a department of that office, and its head is a subordinate of the Minister of War. It is now ordered, that—and here is the pith of the change—"subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War and to his responsibility for the administration of the Royal authority and prerogative in respect of the army"—the duties of the General officer Commanding-in-Chief shall be so and so. The same form of words appears in all the Orders; and the General, the Surveyor General of Ordnance, the Financial Secretary, though differing in degree among themselves, are in relation to the responsible Minister placed on a footing of equality. They are all subordinates, not co-ordinates. The army will look up to, and properly look up to, the chief military officer, issuing orders and making promotions in the name of the Queen; but the issuer of those orders and the maker of those promotions must look up to his superior, from whom he takes orders, whose approval he must secure, the direct agent of Her Majesty, the Minister for War. When we are told that this is not the recognition of a change from one state of things to another, we can only admire the tenacity with which the devotees of the Horse Guards worship the shadow of a substance which has departed. Not that we believe the victory to have been entirely won. We have pointed out, on different occasions, that the Horse Guards derives its strength from what is called "Society," and society will still fight on its side, and give the General at the head of the military department great help in his contests with the Minister of the State. That is a condition of things which cannot be improved, save by lapse of time; but the first strong man who sits down in the chair of the Minister will diminish the subtle and underhand influence of society, and materially contribute towards the establishment of that supremacy accorded to him by the Orders in Council. Of course, as in all things human, there is a speck of evil in the change. That evil is the danger of an abuse of patronage for party political purposes. The Army must not become a mere place of rewards for political partizans; nor will it, providing the General Commanding-in-Chief is both upright and firm. Hitherto there has been some risk of military favouritism, and we frankly admit that this evil is less of an evil than political favouritism. No doubt officers have been appointed to high commands under the influence of political pressure in all times. Even in France, where the Minister of War is, under the Emperor, supreme, the bestowal of high military appointments has been largely controlled by purely dynastic considerations; and it has been fortunate for the Emperor that so many of his adherents were men of great ability. Political jobbery in the British Army would strike a blow at our free institutions, but as all parties are sensible of that, political jobbery will, as heretofore, be kept down as much as possible. The change now openly effected is the beginning, not only of an improved system of administration, but of an improvement in the principles on which the structure and management of the British Army depend.

THE victory gained by Colonel Sykes on the 28th of June illustrates the social influence which the Indian officers still exercise at home. The veteran defeated the combined forces of Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Gladstone in a moderately full house; but it would be a mistake to refer the victory to the language of either. Mr. Grant Duff is always somewhat contemptuous and often harsh, but we have a firm conviction that if he had framed his argument in the blandest language the majority would have been just the same, provided always that there had been no Government "whip" for the occasion. The Indian officers and Indians generally underrate their force at home. No doubt it is limited, but the many successes that have been won by persistent agitation and pressure show how strong it really is. The House always sympathises with vested interests of all descriptions, and in this case the officers of what is still called the Queen's army were certain to support the motion, because they feel that every vote, like that of June 28, strengthens their own strong claim to compensation when the purchase system is abolished.

Mr. Grant Duff puts in the forefront of his plea the argument that the tax-payers must be considered. As a matter of course a Government, in taking any measures involving expenditure, ought to consider the tax-payers—but scarcely in regard to one question of expense more than another. The Government ought to have considered the tax-payers when they ordered amalgamation, but we cannot suppose that they did. The grievances of the Indian officers spring directly and indirectly from amalgamation, and it is too late now to parry the just claims of Indian officers by parading the interests of the tax-payers. The question is, whether or not there is a contract or promise unfulfilled? If the Indian officers, hurt by amalgamation and by the strange method in which it was carried out, have yet something to receive, they ought to have it; if they have nothing to receive, give them nothing. Governments would have a fine time of it were they, when challenged to pay a just debt, able to bar out the creditor by saying, "You must think of the taxpayers." It is all

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Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE WAR.

NEUTRALITY OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, 23RD (? 21ST) JULY, AFT.

The Prussian Government has rejected the proffered mediation of England.

Wurtemburg has joined Prussia.

Austria will maintain a policy of observation.

Newspaper Correspondents have been forbidden to accompany the French or Prussian Army.

The English Government have prohibited officers from becoming correspondents to newspapers.

The English press throw upon France the responsibility of the war.

Prevost Parodol has committed suicide at Washington.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE SOUTHERN GERMAN STATES.

LONDON, 21ST JULY, AFT.

All the Southern German States have voted supplies and declared themselves at war with France.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has assumed command of the South German Army.

The Prussian official press warn the Germans against discouragement from possible momentary reverses.

Austria has mobilised no troops and maintains an attentive neutrality.

The Hungarian journals approve the neutrality of Austria, but hope that France will be successful.

No skirmishing has yet taken place.

LONDON, 20TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been steadier to-day than yesterday.

Fair Dholleras 7d.

The Alice has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 21ST JULY, NOON.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

At the periodical biddings yesterday for Government Bills on India £297,000 were allotted to Calcutta, £3,000 to Madras, and £100,000 to Bombay. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10¼d. Tenders for Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10¼d. received 18 per cent, and on Bombay at 1s. 10⅜d. in full.

THE AURORA FRAUDS.

ARGUMENT IN THE FULL COURT.

YESTERDAY the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green sat as a full Court for the purpose of hearing the argument as to the point reserved by Mr. Justice Bayley in the trial of Elmstone, Whitwell and Harriott—as to whether they could in point of law be convicted upon all or any of the heads of charges under which they had been found guilty by the jury. The Advocate General and Mr. Farran appeared in support of the Crown, Messrs. McCulloch, Starling and Latham for the prisoners Elmstone and Whitwell, Harriott was unable to retain counsel, —but the argument against the conviction of the other two prisoners applied as much to his case. The Advocate General first addressed the Court, and then Mr. McCulloch, and afterwards, Mr. Starling, replied. The prisoners were in the dock and the Court-room was quite filled with listeners all day long. At the close of the argument the Chief Justice said the points involved in the case were of so much importance that the Court thought it desirable that they should reserve their judgment for a week. That postponement could not in any way prejudice the prisoners and the Court thought the question was one which they should carefully consider before giving decision. The Sessions were then further adjourned for a week; when the prisoners will be brought up, and, doubtless, sentenced.

WHAT THEY WERE GOING TO DO.

KONING WILHELM, flagship of Prince Adalbert, Kron Prinz, Frederic Carl, and Prince Adalbert, forming the North German Squadron of iron clads, now at Plymouth, are expected to leave that port on Monday next. After an experimental cruise to the Azores the squadron will visit Brest and Cherbourg prior to returning to Kiel.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, July 2.

THE NUGGUR RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent from this station must have been in an inventive humour, when he wrote the letter which appears in your issue of yesterday's date, as there is no race in the Nuggur programme called the "Nuggur Sweepstakes," nor was there any race of that title last year that my horse "Pioneer" won. Therefore I am afraid my "confidence" in my horse, (which he seems to know so much about) must be misplaced.—Yours, &c.,

H. F. DENT, Captain, 3rd Hussars.

Ahmednuggur, 21st July.

THE SURPLUS.

IT is ascertained beyond any question that there was a surplus of £250,000 last April. Although the Secretary of State's final balance sheet has not yet reached India, it is now known that no serious disturbing elements exist in it, and that the Home Actuals will correspond to the Regular Estimate. The September calculations have turned out wonderfully accurate so far as the total result is concerned. They were avowedly designed to meet a deficit estimated at £1,727,000, and they have done this completely, and left a working margin over and above. We have to thank them for the first financial equilibrium attained during several years, and it is absolutely certain that but for them, there would have been a deficit of 1½ millions sterling.

Sir Richard Temple was more unlucky in April than even we had supposed. Such errors as existed in the September Estimates were pretty fairly distributed between the Revenue and the Expenditure, so that they balanced each other, and left the estimated total untouched. In April Sir Richard's misfortune was not that there were more errors, but that they were on the same side, so that there was no compensating influence, and the total was widely wrong. We deem it right to make this statement, as Sir Richard now seems to be the butt for the long pent-up anger and indignation of the public.—*Pioneer*, July 20.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—22ND JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st July, 1.5 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 14 hours 30 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th July, 6-15 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 47 hours 47 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd July, 5 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 9 hours 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 21st July, 4-32 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 16 hours 18 minutes.

Via Turkey, 21st July, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 22 hours 58 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 21st July, 11-46 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 10 hours 29 minutes.

America via Russia, 21st July, 10-40 A.M., American time. Time in transit, 9 hours 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 21st to 9 P.M. of the 22nd July is as follows :—

From	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
	Kurrachee	11 20	0 5
,,	Calcutta	14 40	0 31
,,	Madras	9 15	0 12

THE COTTON SUPPLY OF INDIA.

[Extract from a paper read by Mr. W. S. Fitzwilliam at a meeting of the East India Association, held on Thursday, June 30, Sir Bartle Frere in the chair :—]

INDIA.

The effect produced by the American War on the cotton trade of India may be studied—first, as regards acreage under cultivation; and, secondly, as regards produce. From the able and exhaustive report recently furnished by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, it appears that while in the year 1861-2 the average acreage under cultivation in Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nerbudda, Chattesgurh (including Upper Godavory), four divisions of the Central Provinces, amounted to 375,623 acres, for the year 1868-9 it stood at no less than 750,875. This gave an increase over the average for 1867-8, of 15,242 acres and exceeded the average of the last year's (which amounted to 581,884 acres) by 168,991 acres. In the Berars the average of 1867-8 amounted to 1,254,552, and rose in 1868-9 to 1,286,742, thus showing an increase of 32,190 acres. In the three preceding years they stood as follow :—

1864-5	...	...	...	1,196,300
1865-6	...	...	...	910,000
1866-7	...	...	...	1,238,066

Thus, putting the two sets of figures side by side, we have an increase over the season 1867-8 of acreage in the Berars and Central Provinces together, of 47,432 acres; the total area under cultivation thus amounting to the high figure of about 2,000,000. Looking at these satisfactory results, the question naturally arises, Is the cultivation in these portions of India capable of much, or any further increase? As regards the Berars it is the opinion of Mr. Rivett-Carnac that it hardly appears to admit of much further extension. "In the Valley of the Poona," he writes, "Cotton now takes up nearly 40 per cent. of the cultivated area, which, allowing for the rotation of crops, and for the garden lands, which an enriched peasantry requires, does not leave much margin." Again, "It must, however, be borne in mind that though we cannot expect much, if any increase in area, there is everything to be hoped from the use of selected seeds, and the adoption of improved methods of cultivation. The Berars grow cotton entirely for export.

In 1866-7 the exports amounted to	..	..	218,000 bales.
,, 1867-8	,,	..	.. 207,000 ,,
,, 1868-9	,,	..	.. 233,000 ,,

With respect to the Central Provinces, including the Feudatory States, there the total average under general cultivation amounts to 19,536,916 acres; the available uncultivated land to 19,975,452 acres; and forest and waste to 18,938,866 acres.

Here, then, there is a grand field open for the development of cotton cultivation in India. One example of what is meant by "India's waste resources" is indicated by the (nearly) 20,000,000 of arable uncultivated land in the Central Provinces, a proportion of which will some day, have its share of the all-important staple. The progress made by the Central Provinces is illustrated by the following figures :—

In 1861-2 the yield amounted to			...	36,250 bales
,, 1862-3	,,	...	...	58,750
,, 1863-4	,,	...	...	78,750
,, 1864-5	,,	...	...	68,123
,, 1865-6	,,	...	...	73,120
,, 1866-7	,,	...	..	58,000
,, 1867-8	,,	...	...	35,000
,, 1868-9	,,	...	...	54,000

Now as regards the entire production of India. In the year 1860 the amount of cotton in bales of 400 lbs. each, imported into England from India, rose from 422,000 in 1860 to 1,370,000 in 1868—the highest figures reached during that interval falling to the year 1866, when the imports reached 1,619,000 bales. The number of bales for each year are given in page 150 of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's report. A more convenient way of presenting the results will be by giving the percentages, and it will be seen by referring to the report that as has been previously stated, "America, from supplying at one time so much as 82·40 per cent. of the quantity of cotton imported into Great Britain, fell as low as to send us but 7·03, whilst India rose from contributing but 12·25 to the position of supplying fully 71 per cent.; and although "she has since lost some ground, she still stands high on the list as supplying nearly 42 per cent. of the amount annually imported." On referring to page 160 of the same valuable report, we find that India already produces about 36·17 per cent. of the cotton used in the manufactures of the Continent of Europe. These facts speak for themselves. The following figures show the position held by India in the cotton markets of Europe during the year 1868 :—Europe took of Indian cotton, for that year, 1,541,000 bales of 400 lbs. each; of this amount 170,000 bales went to the Continent direct, and 550,000 indirectly, that is, through England, thus giving a total of 720,000 bales for the Continent, the remaining 821,000 being taken by Great Britain.

Passing from Central India, we now come to the North-Western Provinces, the cotton statistics of which it must be admitted, are not so satisfactory as those of the Central Provinces and Berars. I learn from the *Englishman* that in our district only, Allahabad, the area under cultivation in 1868-69, exceeded that of 1867-68, and even then the increase was only 3,533 acres on a total acreage of 253,219 acres for 1867-68. Without going into details, I may state that the total acreage under cultivation for the seven divisions of Allahabad, Meerut, Rohilcund, Agra, Jhansie, Benares, and Ajmere amounted in

1867-68	...	...	...	1,287,726 acres.
1868-69	...	...	...	892,383
				395,343

Thus showing a decrease of

But this falling off was, in some degree, owing to the badness of the season, the lateness of the rains, and the long drought of August. It must be observed, however, that the quantity produced in the North-Western Provinces, from 1865 to 1869, shows a great falling off as compared with the production from 1861 to 1865, the average yearly returns for the latter period being no less than 105,932,620 lbs. (or in bales of 400 lbs. each, 264,831), while for the former period they only stood at 62,682,890 lbs. (or in bales of 400 lb. each 156,707). This diminution is very remarkable, and the question naturally arises, whether it is due to permanent, or only to temporary causes. One important fact, however, indicated by the figures is the *capability* of largely increased production; for we find that in the years 1863-65, the produce reached from 114,000,000 lbs. to 132,000

THE BOILER EXPLOSION IN DUNCAN ROAD.

A STRONG PLEA FOR BOILER INSPECTION.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner, resumed an enquiry at his office yesterday in connection with the late boiler explosion on Duncan Road, and the deaths therefrom of five men named Lall Mahomed Baboola, Abdool Rehman, Hallum Bolla, Soobhana, Rajoodin Ibrahim, and Lachmeedas Jeswut, when important evidence was given as to the desirability of appointing an inspector of boilers for the city.

Mr. George Macdonald said—I am Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops. I have examined the boiler which exploded in the grain factory in Duncan Road. The boiler is of the Cornish type with a round shell, 3 and 7½ diameter and 12 feet long, containing an oval flue or tube, 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet in diameter. The design of the boiler is weak, especially with regard to the flue. None of the recent improvements for strengthening boilers were adopted, and apart from any other other cause, the boiler was quite incapable of sustaining continuously a pressure of 30 lbs. per square inch. The boiler was not kept in such clean condition as it ought to have been; the water gauge, cocks, and gauge glass cocks were clogged with dust. The steam gauge was one of Bourdon's Patent, indicating up to 150 lbs. per square inch, whereas one indicating to 60 or 80 lbs. would have been far better and more delicate in its indications. The safety valve was loaded to 25 lbs. per square inch when I examined the boiler, but was capable of being loaded up to 40 lbs. per square inch; and from the evidence I have heard, I find that, at times, the safety valve was loaded to that amount. The feed water was admitted into the boiler directly over the centre of the internal flue, a plan long since condemned and known to have been the cause of serious results. The feed water was pumped by the engine through a three-quarter inch wrought iron pipe, connected with a valve placed directly over the centre of the boiler, this again connected with a pipe suspended inside the boiler 2 inches in diameter. The inside of this pipe was so clogged that only a small aperture remained to allow the passage of the feed water into the boiler. The quality of the iron of which the boiler is made is very inferior. The specimens I produce are cut from the top and bottom of the oval flue or tube, as marked. Good iron would bend in the same manner as here shewn without breaking. Even ordinary good iron would do so, and when made red hot, good iron is capable of being doubled without breaking in this manner. There are, however, strong indications of the boiler having suffered at some time or times from shortness of water. You will see this from the specimens I produce of the top of the flue. I am, however, of opinion that there was ample water at the time of the explosion; any of the specimens broken through when no previous break or crack existed, giving no evidence of the boiler being burnt at that time. (Specimens shewn). I am not aware whether it is generally known to the jury and the public generally, but I was surprised when informed that, in and around Duncan Road, there are eighteen steam boilers at work, grinding corn, and cleaning wool, &c. They are generally possessed by owners who are totally ignorant (as in this case) of the management of boilers or engines. I visited eight of these places myself, and can assure the Coroner and jury that, in only one case, could I see any evidence of care and thought having any thing to do with either their fixing or working, and I should not be surprised to hear of a second or third explosion in the same locality before long. I think it is high time Government decided the question of boiler inspection by putting the Act in force. Although I do not agree with some of its clauses, still it is better than our present insecurity. I am of opinion that this boiler exploded through no fault whatever of the fireman, but from its original weak construction. It could not stand the ressure of 30 lbs. of steam, at which it was generally worked. The burnt plate and crack of long standing showed evidence of carelessness in keeping up the supply of water on some previous occasion, but at the time it exploded there was ample water in the boiler. The fireman ought to have been aware of the feed pipe having been clogged in the manner it was, and he ought to have removed the obstruction, but even clogged as it was, water did pass through the boiler. The Bombay Boiler Inspection Act was passed on the 31st August 1869, but no inspector of boilers has been appointed. I am quite sure that many boilers of inferior iron and of faulty construction are sent out to Bombay for sale on commission. They do not all remain in Bombay, for many are sent up-country, but many of them will sooner or later explode. What really is required to ensure a greater security of life is that all boilers should be tested by an officer under Government and stamped before sale. Of course all boilers should be subject to periodical inspection afterwards. I am afraid that even when the Boiler Act is put into operation, it will not afford that security that is sought for. Take, for example, section 4, which allows 48 hours to any unprincipled owner of a boiler to prepare for the reception of the inspector. That, I fear, will reduce the inspection to a mere farce, as it is imperative for efficient inspection that power should be given to the inspector to see boilers at any time without reference to the owners. For internal inspection, notice, of course, would be necessary.

Verdict—"That the deceased died from the effects of injuries received through the accidental explosion of a boiler, and that the said boiler was originally of a weak construction and was made of an inferior quality of iron. The jury respectfully expresses an opinion that it is extremely desirable that the provisions of the Bombay Boiler Act should be speedily put into operation."

THE INJUNCTION REGARDING CARGO OF THE TERESA.

WE briefly reported on Wednesday that Mr. Justice Green had made absolute the injunction against the removal of a portion of the cargo of the Teresa, the subject matter of the suit brought by Rajaram Govindram against the owners, and captain of the Teresa, and also Cursondass Madhowdass, in which suit Messrs. Jefferson Campbell, on applying as intervenors, were made defendants.

His Lordship in giving judgment on Tuesday said—This suit is instituted by Rajaram Govindram and another against M. B. Brown, the master, and one McDonald, the owner, of the ship Teresa, and alleged to be residing in England and to be carrying on business by means of the firm of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell and Co. of Bombay, and against one Cursondass Madhowdass, and seeks to recover from the defendants possession of 609 bales of cotton which have been shipped on board the said vessel, or their value, and the sum of Rs. 6,000 as damages for their detention. On the 4th instant an order was moved for by the plaintiffs, and granted, calling upon the then defendants to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining them, their servants, and agents from wasting, damaging, alienating, or removing out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the said 609 bales of cotton until the further order of the Court, and also why a fit and proper person should not be appointed to take possession of and have custody of the said bales of cotton until further order of the Court; and it was ordered that in the meantime, or until the further order of the Court, the defendants, their servants, and agents, should be restrained from wasting, damaging, alienating, or removing out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the said bales of cotton, or any part thereof. On the 9th instant Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, (with whom was Mr. Starling) appeared on behalf of Messrs. Rennie, Scovell & Co. to protest against the service of the summons and order to show cause on them, being held to be no good service on the owner; but after argument I held that in the circumstances of the case and on the facts disclosed in the affidavit of Mr. Thomas Wilson (the Bombay manager of the business of the firm of Rennie, Scovell & Co.) the last named firm did carry on business for, and in the name of, the owner, within the meaning of section 17, clause 2, of the Civil Procedure Code, and that service on that firm of any summons or order in a matter connected with the business so carried on by them was a good service on the owner. The Advocate General was not instructed to accept the offer of the Court to allow his clients time to communicate with the owners, and the case has proceeded without any appearance on the part of the master or owner, or of Messrs Rennie, Scovell & Co. except as watching the case. On the 14th instant, Mr. McCulloch (with whom was Mr. Ferguson) moved to make absolute the order of the 4th instant, and Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham, on behalf of the firm of Messrs Jefferson, Campbell & Co. of Bombay, applied to intervene and be allowed to show cause against the order being made absolute, as having, or claiming to have, an interest in the bales of cotton in question in the suit under bills of lading signed by the master and endorsed to them for value by the defendant Cursondass Madhowdass. I considered that they ought to be allowed to show cause, and that the proper mode of proceeding was to order that the firm of Messrs Jefferson, Campbell & Co. should be made parties defendant to the suit under section 73 of the Civil Procedure Code, and that the plaint should be amended accordingly without prejudice to the interim injunction. This having been done, and a warrant to defend having been filed on the part of Messrs Jefferson, Campbell & Co., Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham proceeded to show cause on their behalf, the other defendants, namely, the master, the owner, and Cursondass Madhowdass not appearing in person, or by counsel.

Before considering the application to the present case of any of the various authorities which have been cited by counsel it may be desirable to state the material facts which in my opinion are to be deemed to be established at the present stage of the proceedings. The plaintiffs in the month of May last agreed with the defendant Cursondass Madhowdass to buy for him but in plaintiffs' name 3,000 bales of cotton and to press and ship the same on board such ship or ships as Cursondass should direct, on the condition, amongst others that the plaintiffs should take the mate's receipts, to be given on delivery on board of the cotton, and retain the same until Cursondass should pay for the cotton, with 2 per cent commission and Rs. 3½ per bale for pressing and muccadum charges. Subsequently to this agreement the plaintiffs purchased up-country at various places 3,000 bales of cotton and the same were sent down to them in Bombay. Of the cotton so purchased by the plaintiffs, 1,209 bales in all were shipped on board the Teresa, and mate's receipts for the same delivered to the plaintiffs. For 600 of the 1,209 so shipped the plaintiffs have been paid by Cursondass, and have delivered to him the mate's receipts in respect of them, but in respect of the residue viz. 609 bales the plaintiffs have not been paid and still hold the mate's receipts and in respect of these bales the suit is brought. The 609 bales were received on board the Teresa under seven boat notes (which have been produced on the part of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co. and admitted by the plaintiffs) and which substantially agree with the mate's receipts produced by the plaintiffs, except that according to the boat notes 613 bales appear to have been sent and according to the mate's receipts 609 only appear to have been received. It may be, the difference may be accounted for by the fact that the condition of 4 bales was such that they were not received on board, but this is not very material. The boat notes bear various dates from the 4th to the 14th June, and comprise, as I have said, 613 bales. Of these, 331 bearing the mark—(M. N. B. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) are mentioned as being "from Heerjeebhoy Sorabjee," 100 bearing the mark—(N. D. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) and 79 bearing the mark—(M. N. B. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) as "from Kursondass Madhowdas," and 50 bearing the mark—(N. D. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) and 3 bearing the mark—(M. N. B. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) as "from Nerrondas Moolchund" (the name of one of the plaintiffs). By the mate's receipts, also seven in number and dated from the 6th June to the 15th June, 609 bales are acknowledged to have been received on board. As to 200 bales bearing the mark—(M. N. B. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) and 56 bearing the mark—(N. D. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) no name is mentioned in the receipts, as to 41 bales bearing the mark—(N. D. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) and 69 bales bearing the mark—(M. N. B. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) the name Kursondass Madhowdass is mentioned in the receipt, as to 299 bearing the mark—(M. N. B. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) the name of Heerjeebhoy Sorabjee is mentioned, and as to the residue of 52 bales—49 bearing the mark—(M. N. B. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) and 3 bearing the mark—(N. D. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) the name Moolchund, one of the names of one of the plaintiff's, is mentioned in the receipts. In respect of the price of the 609 bales so shipped the plaintiffs claim from Cursondass Madhowdass for unpaid purchase money with commission and charges the sum of Rs. 92,354. The plaintiffs have tendered to the defendant Cursondass the said mate's receipts and required him to pay the amount due but he has not done so, and the plaintiffs allege that he is now insolvent and unable to pay his debts. On or about the 28th June last the plaintiffs having, it appears, heard a report that the master had signed bills of lading without any goods being shipped and without any production of mate's receipts, called upon him to sign bills of lading to them in respect of the 609 bales, tendering the mate's receipts, but the captain refused to sign such bills, and after some further demand the plaintiffs instituted this suit. The facts set up on the part of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co. are that on the 7th June the defendant Cursondass Madhowdass consigned to their London firm through them 500 bales of cotton marked—(M. N. B. inside a triangle with K. M. outside) drawing against the consignment and endorsing to their Bombay firm a bill of lading for such cotton, bearing date to the best of deponent's belief the 7th June, and that, on the security of such bill of lading and a policy of insurance and letter of hypothecation, the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co. advanced on the same day to the defendant Cursondass Madhowdass Rs. 60,000, and all this in good faith in the ordinary course of business and without any notice, direct or indirect, express or implied, of any claim of any person whomsoever other than Cursondass Madhowdas to the said 500 bales of cotton. As to 109 of the bales claimed by the plaintiffs, the defendants, Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co., do not advance any claim, and as 190 of the 609 bales shipped by the plaintiffs and for which the plaintiffs have been paid by Cursondass Madhowdass bear the mark—(M. N. B. inside a triangle with K. M. outside)—the mark mentioned in the bill of lading given to Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co. it may well be that to that extent there are now on board bales of cotton deliverable to the holder of the bill of lading in question over and above the 609 bales claimed by the plaintiffs. Indeed for all that appears in evidence it may be that besides the 1,209 bales shipped by the plaintiffs, other bales bearing the mark (M.N.B. inside a triangle with K.M. outside)—(which is said to denote "Cursondass Madhowdass: Machine Gianed New Broach,") —may have been shipped; and out of these with the 199 bales bearing that mark which are in fact on board and to which the plaintiffs make no claim the holders of the bill of lading may obtain delivery of their full quantity of 500 bales bearing that mark, if there is no evidence of the existence of such other bales, and I must, I think, assume at this stage of the proceedings that with respect to at least 310 bales marked (M.N.B. inside a triangle with K.M. outside) now on board the ship, the claims of the plaintiffs and of the holders of the bill of lading clash, and that one party or the other must be left to any remedy they may have against the master or owner or charterer of the ship.

Having stated the facts which in my opinion must be taken to be established and are material to the present application, I proceed to consider some of the many cases which have been cited by counsel. Of these three, namely, the Argentina, the Marie Joseph, and Cowasjee vs. Thompson, are in my opinion distinguishable in their circumstances from the present, and do not bear so directly on the points in question as three others which I shall presently mention. In the Argentina, (1 L. R. Admr. Cases, 370,) the title of the assignee of the bill of lading to the goods represented by it is considered to be subject to two conditions:—first, that he be *bona fide* assignee for value without notice of fraud or insolvency of the purchaser; and second, that the bills of lading (which in that case had been endorsed in blank by the shipper and by him sent to an agent in England with instructions not to part with the same without first receiving payment) must be transferred by one having authority to do so, and it was held in the circumstances of the case that the agent had such authority. In the Marie Joseph, 1 L. R. P. C., 219, the bills of lading had been endorsed by the shippers and consignors, and delivered by the consignor's agent in England to the purchaser on his acceptance of the bill of exchange drawn for the price. The bill of lading was subsequently by arrangement re-delivered to the consignor's agent as a security for the bill of exchange being paid, but the purchaser afterwards again got possession of it by a misrepresentation, and endorsed it to a creditor as security for money due by him (the purchaser) to such creditor. In this case it was held that by the endorsement and original delivery of the bills the purchaser had acquired complete property in the goods, and in virtue of such property had power to sell or pledge the goods, and that the title of the pledgee of the goods (*i. e.* the creditor) ought to prevail against the unpaid vendor. In Cowasjee vs. Thompson, (5 Moore P. C., 165,) where the sellers held mate's receipts but the master had signed bill of lading in the name of the purchaser who became insolvent during the currency of the bill of exchange they had accepted, the ground of decision was that the goods had been completely delivered to the purchaser, and that after his acceptance of the bill the transaction was complete, and that the retention of mate's receipts by the sellers was the result of a mere oversight or a fraud and was wrongful, and could of itself confer no right or control over the goods. The above three cases do not, in my opinion, govern the present one. In the present case the retention of the mate's receipts was intentional and rightful, and was done with the view of retaining control of the goods till payment was made for them and the vendors and original owners of the goods were wholly strangers to the bill of lading which was signed without their consent or knowledge. Among the cases cited, I consider that the three which bear most directly on the present case are those of Craven vs. Ryder, 6 Taunton 433; Gurney vs. Behrend, 3 Ellis and Bl. 622; and Schuster vs. McKellar 7, ib. 704. In Craven vs. Ryder, the Court considered that to an action against the master of the ship for conversion of certain sugars which had been sold and shipped by the plaintiffs, they retaining the lighterman's receipts, it was no defence that the goods had been sold by the person who had purchased from the plaintiffs to a person who had paid the price to such purchasers, and that the defendant had signed a bill of lading in favour of such second vendor deliverable to his assign. The Chief Justice says—"The practice is that the person who is in possession of the lighterman's receipt is the person entitled to the bill of lading, which ought to be given only to the holders of the receipt; consequently, the holder of that receipt retains a control over the goods, at least until he has exchanged the receipt for the bill of lading." And again, "French and Co. (the first vendees) might sell their right again, but the plaintiffs might refrain from delivering the goods unless under such circumstances as would enable them to recal the goods if they saw the occasion. The plaintiffs refuse to deliver them except in exchange for this receipt. They know that a bill of lading will be executed before the ship sails, and they know that the bill of lading ought regularly to be executed by themselves. French and Co. sell to Caldas (the second vendee), Caldas goes to the defendant (the master) and obtains the bill of lading for these goods, but the defendant signs that bill of lading to holders in his own wrong; for he ought not to have given the bill of lading but in exchange for the lighterman's note." In Gurney vs. Behrend, we find in the judgment of the Court, delivered by Lord Chief Justice Campbell, the following passage:—"The onus lies on the plaintiffs to prove that they had become owners. For this purpose it is not enough that they had become *bona fide* holders of the endorsed bill of lading for valuable consideration. A bill of lading is not like a bill of exchange or promissory note, a negotiable instrument which passes by mere delivery to a *bona fide* transferee for valuable consideration without regard to the title of the parties who make the transfer. Although the shipper may have endorsed in blank a bill of lading deliverable to his assigns, his right is not affected by the appropriation of it without his authority. If it be stolen from him, or transferred without his authority, a subsequent *bona fide* transferee for value cannot make title under it as against the shipper of the goods." In the case of Schuster vs. McKellar, the plaintiffs, a London firm, had purchased abroad, on their own credit goods for another firm (Coles Brothers) who, in their own name engaged room for the goods a ship in the port of London bound for Calcutta. The plaintiffs with a view to preserve their lien, returned the mate's receipts, but Coles Brothers, without redeeming the mate's receipts fraudulently, induced the ship brokers to get bills of lading to their order signed by the master, though the mate's receipts were not produced; and Coles Brothers fraudulently endorsed those bills of lading for value to a *bona fide* endorsee. It was held that the plaintiffs could recover damages against the master and the owner of the ship for refusing to deliver the goods. In the course of the argument, Lord Campbell expressed his opinion that the property in goods remains in the commission merchant till there is a delivery by him, and that a shipment is not a delivery unless made *animo transferendi*; and in delivering the judgment of the Court he was of opinion "that the property in the goods in question had not been divested out of the plaintiffs. The intention being that the goods should remain the property of the plaintiffs till, according to the usual course of dealing, they received the price of them from Coles Brothers by the redemption of the mate's receipt." He says further that "Coles Brothers knew full well that until they redeemed the mate's receipt they had no property in the goods and no right to obtain a bill of lading for it. They were well aware that in obtaining a bill of lading without the mate's receipt they committed a gross fraud. They thereby acquired the power of giving a right against the ship owner or charterer to a *bona fide* assignee of the bill of lading for value, but they acquired no right *as against the plaintiffs in whom the property was still vested.*" In the present case the defendant Cursondass Madhowdass has not filed any affidavit, and the only evidence of the relations between him and the plaintiffs is that which has been adduced by the latter. But on the materials at present before me I am unable to come to any other conclusion but that the plaintiffs, though they shipped the goods and took mate's receipts, some in the name of Cursondass Madhowdass and some in the name of Heerjeebhoy Sorabjee (who is said to have been a servant of Cursondass,) others being in their own name, did so, not intending thereby to transfer the property in the goods to Curson dass, except on payment by him of the moneys due in respect of such goods, and that to preserve their hold on the goods they retained possession of the mate's receipts trusting to the general mercantile usage that bills of lading are not signed for goods unless on production of such receipts. I consider that Cursondass, in breach of the agreement between him and the plaintiffs, and, in fraud of their rights, induced the master to sign bills of lading without the mate's receipts being produced, and in fact before the greater part of the goods were shipped at all; and, having obtained such bill of lading, endorsed it for value to the defendants, Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co. But if I am correct in the view which I take, that the property never passed or was intended to pass out of the plaintiffs, the act of Cursondass in endorsing the bill of lading to Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co., was the act of a man who had no title so to endorse the bill, or to the goods to which it related, and his endorsement as against the plaintiff's right of property cannot be allowed to have any legal operation. Had there been any evidence of collusion between the plaintiffs and the defendant Cursondass, that they had by their conduct in any way authorized or enabled the defendant Cursondass so to obtain and deal with the bill of lading, this would, I think, have been sufficient ground for holding them to be precluded from insisting on their legal right to the goods; but I am unable to see any evidence of such collusion or conduct. With regard, then, to 299 of the 609 bales in question, I do not consider that the defendants, Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co., have shown any cause at all against the order for an injunction being made absolute; and with regard to the residue, namely, 310 bales, I consider, for the reason above stated, that the cause they have shown ought not to prevail, and I therefore consider that the order of the 6th July must be made absolute. Costs will, of course, be reserved.

UNDERWRITERS AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE *Financier* observes that, "counterbalancing the disadvantages, we have these points in favour of the Suez Canal—1. Vessels (and goods) are a shorter time on the voyage, and are, therefore, less exposed to the various disasters incident to a voyage. 2. Goods are a less time in the hold of a vessel, and are, therefore, less liable to sea damage or mildew, both of which causes are continually producing particular average claims. 3. In the event of fire or accident to machinery, during a greater part of the voyage, a vessel is much nearer a safe port than by the old route round the Cape. We think insurers need not grudge paying the same rates as *via* the Cape until the character of the canal route is more decidedly ascertained, and until some of these drawbacks are removed. One thing underwriters must expect: there will be rogues and roguery *via* the Suez Canal as *via* the Cape; and the same race for gold which sinks so many of our home trade steamers will affect the steamers of the new route, in addition to the drawbacks we have mentioned as being peculiar to the canal route. What we now earnestly wish is—1, success to the attempts that are being made to regulate the loading and to prevent the overloading of steam vessels; and, 2, a speedy supply of authentic and correct Red Sea charts."

THE ENGLISH COTTON MARKET.

Gore's General Advertiser received by the last mail says—During the past week ending to-day the cotton market has been generally depressed in tone, and occasionally the trade have shown a strong disinclination to buy. In the Manchester market for yarns and cloth buyers have been equally reserved. The prevailing feeling appears to be that, unless some adverse account should be received respecting crop prospects, cotton cannot well be dearer for some time to come. The latest New York advices say that there was nothing of very unfavourable in relation to the prospects of the growing crop. In the Atlantic States and Florida it is said to be rather late. The rains came very seasonably, and have benefitted the condition of the plant over a large section of the cotton region. From some points there were reports of too much rain. The land so far has been well cultivated, is free from grass and weeds, and the promise so far is all that could be desired. The first vessel from China with labourers has arrived at New Orleans; another with more was on the way. These hands are to be placed on sugar and cotton lands in Louisiana, but be done by engineers, their passage has been paid, and they are to receive 8 dols. a month in gold, and are to serve three years. "We fully believe," write Messrs. Wright in their New York circular, "in the successful working of these men, and it will not be long before further importations will give us the needful help we require in the 4,000,000 bales per annum we so confidently looked for in five years or less."

SHIPPING, FREIGHTS, &c.

LIVERPOOL, 29th June.

THERE has been no change in freights during the past week, the market is still very quiet and but little inquiry for tonnage except for Bombay, for which port there is a good demand for vessels for coals, the price having advanced abroad and the exports considerably decreased. As homeward freights are likely to rule low next season shipowners are looking for an advance in the outward rates, and in consequence Bombay coal freights have an upward tendency. For Calcutta the rate for salt has not improved, and for China there is very little doing, a few vessels have been taken to load coals in Wales. Outward freights to the West Indies and Brazils are dull at the annexed quotations. Homeward chartering is almost at a standstill, but a good business is expected to be done shortly in guano freights.—*Gore's General Advertiser*, June 30.

SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

WE hear from Calcutta that great dissatisfaction prevails with the present system of examinations. Major St. George left for England but a comparatively short time since, and Captain Jarrett has taken his place. At the June examination, Captain Jarrett, in consequence of having given a piece out of the introduction to the Bagh-o-Bahar, succeeded in passing three candidates out of eleven, for the higher standard. At the July examination only five out of fifteen were passed by the same standard, the examiner having, we are told, set before the candidates a piece of the preface to the same book. All the Civilians who have been up for examination for high proficiency in Urdu have been unsuccessful. It is said that there has been given to the candidates, for translation into English, a fragment of unprepared Urdu, so difficult that some of its words cannot be found in Forbes's Hindustani dictionary. The words, we believe, are technical military ones, and why they should have been selected for Civilians, we confess we are at a loss to discover.

We are entirely unaware of Captain Jarrett's antecedents. He has, we believe, passed for honors in Persian; but if the army list does not prove inaccurate, he has merely passed by the higher stand in Urdu. We are equally ignorant of the reasons for Captain Jarrett's appointment to his present post. He is quite a young man, all but junior in rank to some of the Civilians he examines. He seems to have had no training as an examiner, and the idea of a military officer, who has merely passed by the higher standard in Urdu, examining Civilians for certificates for high proficiency in the same language, seems to us somewhat unusual. At Calcutta there is a place, No. 17, Elysium Row, called the College of Fort William. This is supposed to be presided over by a board of examiners. The enquiries of our friends failed to discover any board save Captain Jarrett.

The Government of India has compiled a list of prizes for junior Civilians, and the Government seems really to have meant that Civilians should present themselves for these examinations. Captain Jarrett, a young military man in an entirely irresponsible position, seems to think that they should not. He appears to have taken his cue from some one of the local administrations, and to consider that he confers a public benefit by passing as few as possible. He, doubtless, holds that, in the present financial difficulty, it is a gain to the Government not to confer prizes for merit, however distinguished; but we certainly feel compelled to dissent. We do not think it at all concerns Captain Jarrett whether local Governments give civil officers leave or not to attend the Calcutta examinations. It is his duty to examine them according to the previous standard for high proficiency examinations, and not to yield to the views of any local Government.

There are several more points connected with the Calcutta examinations that we object to. In the first place, it is a huge anomaly that no Civilian should be on the Board of Examination. There are a thousand and one words which are used in every-day court language, which have become a part and parcel of the dialect of the people; and it is impossible to suppose that a military officer of even higher attainments than Captain Jarrett should be acquainted with them. Moreover, Captain Jarrett, just returned from a trip of some length to Europe, must in a great measure depend on his munshis in Urdu examinations. Now we have no high opinion of the Calcutta munshis. They endeavour to continue a system inaugurated by Dr. Gilchrist and some native *collaborateurs* of his, but one against which the munshis of the mofussil, from the precincts of Calcutta to Peshawur, with one voice rebel. It will shortly become a question whether such a farce as Calcutta examinations ought to be kept up. And it is a serious public consideration whether a young military officer, comparatively ignorant of Hindoostan, should have it in his power to reject, merely by his own *fiat*, not only competent officers of his own service, by setting them prefaces containing praises of the prophet, but also civil officers, by placing before them passages containing technical military words neither to be found in ordinary dictionaries nor of use for any imaginable civil purpose.—*Pioneer*, July 20.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

REPORT from Dr. J. M. Cuningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—dated Simla, the 28th May 1870.

(CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

PUNJAB.

29. Dr. DeRenzy's report is full of interest. It is divided into four sections—

I.—On the system of sanitary improvements best adapted to the Punjab;

II.—On the subjects enquired into during the year;

III.—Detailed reports on particular stations;

IV.—On the result of registration of deaths during the year.

It would be impossible within the limits of a general review to enter on the many important questions which are ably discussed under these various headings, and I shall therefore confine myself to a few general observations.

30. As Dr. DeRenzy justly observes, the great want in our large towns is works of sanitary improvement, but without money and without specially-trained engineers, it is a matter of no small difficulty to supply what is desired. When the bill for enabling Municipalities to borrow money for sanitary improvements becomes law, the pecuniary obstacle will be, to a certain extent, removed, but the engineering skill required will remain unsupplied. The Sanitary Commissioner mentions 20 towns in which such works are urgently wanted, and where he suggests that they should be commenced as soon as possible. But in such a scheme everything depends practically on the amount of money available; and, before coming to any definite conclusion on the subject, it would be desirable to know what the proposed works are estimated to cost, and whether the borrowing powers of the Municipalities under the new Act will be equal to the strain required.

31. These points have, I doubt not, received consideration; but, even admitting that the towns in question will be able to provide the works required, a very long time must elapse before a series of sanitary works can be executed throughout the cities of a province, specially when the special engineering staff available for the purpose must be so limited. It therefore appears to be of great importance that, bearing in mind the future improvements which are to be undertaken as soon as money and men can be obtained for the purpose, no effort should, at the same time, be spared to remedy the evils at once, so far as they can be remedied by simpler and less expensive men. Much has, I am aware, been done in the Punjab to impress on the people the benefits of sanitation, and there can be no question that there are many very simple reforms which can be carried out with great advantage to the public health and at a very trifling cost. It is to be feared lest, in the towns designed for great sanitary works, these simple reforms may not be urged, with the vigour which is desirable.

32. In this point of view, moreover, it appears that too marked a distinction has been drawn between the town and the village population, and the conclusion that it is "inexpedient to attempt the improvement of villages at present further than by advice and endeavour to enlighten the people as to knowledge of the laws of health" might be reconsidered. For the improvement of villages no expensive works as a rule are needed, nor, even where they may be required, is it probable that funds will be available to carry them into execution for some time to come. It is therefore, in my opinion, that the simple reforms which may be accomplished should not be delayed. The remark that all real sanitary reforms must be worked out by the aid of the people themselves applies, perhaps, with even more force to the rural population than to the towns, and much may, I believe, be done by District Officers and by all the other officials who come in contact with the people to aid in the reformation. In addition to diffusing a knowledge of sanitary matters among them, something may eventually be done to oblige landowners to provide a good, wholesome water-supply to their villagers, and to attend to other matters of sanitary importance. The manner in which such measures may best be carried out, so that they shall be effectual and at the same time as little distasteful as possible to the prejudices of the people, is a question which might well engage the attention of the local Sanitary Commissioners when not interfering with the greater sanitary works which are required for cities, or with any of their other most important duties. The towns named and described by Dr. DeRenzy are much in want of sanitary works. In the necessity for having these wants supplied as early as possible, I fully concur, but I much fear that, if the sanitary improvement of the villages is to be postponed until these and other such works have been completed, much valuable time will be lost.

33. It must be remembered that the Sanitary Commissioner can himself accomplish but little. The actual designing and execution of works of any description must be done by engineers, the break of disease, the improvement of villages and the sanitary instruction of the people must be carried out through the agency of District Officers or of Municipalities under the general supervision and guidance of the Sanitary Commissioner, and it does not appear that any good will be gained, or that the work will in any degree be facilitated, by leaving any one portion of it to be commenced only when another part has been completed.

34. Leaving the second and third sections of this report which contain a notice of some of the special subjects which the Sanitary Commissioner enquired into during the year, and also his detailed reports on inspection of several stations which are well worthy of attention, I shall pass on to the fourth part which embraces the results of registration of deaths during the year. The original vernacular registers are sent to the Sanitary Commissioner's office weekly, and from them monthly statements are compiled and published in the *Gazette*. Abstracts of the returns from all large towns in the vicinity of military cantonments now appear weekly. So far as the results of 1868 are concerned, as the Sanitary Commissioner points out, the records in many places are still of little value. In districts the death-rate fluctuated between 5 and 20 per 1,000, and in the towns similar inaccuracies are evident. The total death-rate for the province, as deduced from the statistics, is 15 per 1,000. To the important subject of registration, Dr. DeRenzy devotes much attention, and the statistics of each year will, I feel sure, show the effect of his careful supervision.

35. As regards special diseases, the year would appear to have been singularly free from epidemic sickness. There were very few deaths from cholera; and, although the total mortality from small-pox was heavy, the violence of the disease was confined to a few districts.

BENGAL.

36. The report for Bengal is divided into four parts. The first, as explained by Dr. Smith in his prefatory note, gives a general outline of sanitary administration in Bengal, and of the work done in the year under review. The second, which forms the most bulky portion, consists of extracts from forty district reports sent in by Civil Surgeons. The third contains special remarks on these reports, and the fourth is a brief review of topics of general sanitary interest. To these are added an appendix, in which papers by the Sanitary Commissioner on certain important subjects are reprinted.

37. One of the first subjects which engaged attention during the year was the preparation of a series of simple rules for the proper management of village conservancy. The subject of pilgrimage and its effects on the health of the people were carefully studied, and, after visiting Pooree at the time of the great festival, a special report was submitted to the Government on the subject. The conservancy of Calcutta, and especially the very difficult question of how the night-soil may best be disposed, was also enquired into. This matter, as well as a scheme for medical relief of the people, the procedure to be adopted on the appearance of small-pox in an epidemic form, the registration of deaths, and sanitary progress in Bengal, were all made the subjects of investigation and of separate communications to the Government.

38. The reports of the local medical officers and the special remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner on each, which form Parts II. and III., deal with matters of detail, into which it would be impossible to enter without occupying much space and time, and I shall therefore proceed to consider the fourth part, which embraces some general opinions on leading questions connected with the sanitation of the province. As Dr. Smith observes, the sanitary measures which are most important and most urgently required for Bengal are "good water-supply, efficient drainage, proper conservancy, and careful disposal of the dead."

39. There is little doubt that here, as in other parts of India, there is almost universal pollution of the water-supply, and the proper remedy for this evil forms one of the most important sanitary questions of the day. On this subject Dr. Smith's remarks are deserving of attention. "I am of opinion," he writes, "that at the expense of every village and town in Bengal a good and abundant supply of water should be systematically furnished to the people by the Government. In outlying places semindars and heads of villages should be held strongly responsible that well and tank water within their jurisdiction is not wantonly defiled." It would, I fear, hardly be possible for the Government directly to supervise such a general scheme of water-supply; but by drawing the attention of District Officers to this very important question, and, if necessary, by introducing fresh legislation on the subject, measures may be adopted which will prove of incalculable benefit to the people.

40. The only statistics regarding deaths in Bengal are contained in tables regarding one or two very small communities of native Christians. The returns received from them monthly statements are compiled and published in the *Gazette*. Abstracts of the returns from all large towns in the vicinity of military cantonments now appear weekly. So far as the results of 1868 are concerned, as the Sanitary Commissioner points out, the records in many places are still of little value. In districts the death-rate fluctuated between 5 and 20 per 1,000, and in the towns similar inaccuracies are evident. The total death-rate for the province, as deduced from the statistics, is 15 per 1,000. To the important subject of registration, Dr. DeRenzy devotes much attention, and the statistics of each year will, I feel sure, show the effect of his careful supervision.

41. In a very brief notice on the fevers of Bengal, Dr. Smith expresses his opinion that "the fever of the Bengal districts is, beyond all doubt, an endemic malarious disease, due to local causes,—chiefly want of drainage, partial or complete stagnation of water-courses, and saturation of the soil with moisture. It is not contagious. Its remissions and exacerbations are more less regular diurnally. It is not characterized by a specific crisis or relapse. It is a typical malarious endemic fever." Speaking of the conditions which he believes gave rise to the disease, he adds that they are "want of drainage, the reduction of rivers to a low level, the deposit of silt at the mouths of rivers, and on marshy plains, &c. Such causes are quite sufficient to account for all the sickness and mortality that have been reported. For a time they did not produce any marked effect. Cumulative action, however, began at last to tell. Nothing more was necessary; silent and gradual influences culminated, and, in the course of time, a most virulent malarious disease sprang forth." Considering the very great loss of life which has been due to this fever, there is no more important subject for sanitary enquiry; and the collection of accurate facts with reference to its appearance in Bengal, or even in one district of it, is of the greatest importance. A very careful note has, I observe, been prepared in the Bengal office, summarizing all the information available as to the history of this disease. A very careful enquiry made over at least a portion of the epidemic area in order to ascertain the amount of sickness and mortality in each village, and the local changes, if any, to which the appearance of the disease may justly be attributed, would form the subject of a most useful and interesting sanitary tour.

42. The information regarding the extent to which cholera prevailed in Bengal during the year 1868 is incomplete. From some districts no reports have been received, and with regard to others, the general tendency of the disease to appear in certain months, and to be at its maximum of prevalence at stated seasons, is given rather than a detail of the facts of the year.

BRITISH BURMAH.

43. The Sanitary Report for British Burmah, as has been already mentioned, reached me only on the 25th of this month, and I cannot therefore attempt anything beyond a very brief notice of its contents. The year was not marked by any general or serious sickness. Epidemic disease was confined to a few unhealthy localities, and even in these it did not prevail to any alarming extent. The people were prosperous, labour was abundant, food plentiful and cheap, and trade flourishing. The Sanitary Commissioner travelled over a large part of the country, and inspected many towns and villages.

44. Statis[illegible] deaths are g[illegible] of them has [illegible] Chief Comm[illegible] much care [illegible] before any t[illegible] them. Taki[illegible] birth-rate w[illegible] but the deta[illegible] observes, the [illegible] for the pro[illegible] subject Dr. Co[illegible] tion has now been under trial for four years. The people of the country are not prejudiced against it, and I have every reason to hope that, when the new forms are issued with the greater care in the collection of the vital statistics, satisfactory returns may be looked for."

45. Having briefly reviewed the reports for 1868, I propose now to offer one or two suggestions for the preparation of future reports. I do not recommend that the local Sanitary Commissioners should be tied down to one uniform method of preparing them, but a few general observations on the subject may not be altogether without use. As the collection of accurate statistics of deaths in the different parts of the country must form the true basis of all sanitary progress, so the annual statements of such mortality must form the ground-work of the sanitary history of the year. A prominent place should therefore be assigned to the results of regist

PURCHASE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

By accident—the kindness of an unknown correspondent—we have had placed in our hands an "Army List" just 100 years old, from which we extract a most interesting correspondence and documents relating to the sale and price of commissions a century back. It will be seen that Lord Barrington, Secretary of State, writes in the King's name to the judge-advocate, who communicates the King's commands to "his generals," and that the generals thereupon set about their business in a very prompt, soldierlike way. There is no long correspondence betwixt Horse Guards and War Office. In October, 1765, the King sets Lord Barrington to work. In January, 1766, the Board of General Officers report to the War Office. In February the affair is finished. Our readers will find the papers worth perusal :—

WAR OFFICE, October 3, 1765.

SIR,—Certain commissions in the Army are sometimes allowed to be sold, although the King is in general very much averse to a practice so injurious to officers of merit who have no money; but it is highly proper, when any commissions are sold, that their price should be fixed, determined, and known. Without some regulation of that kind, a practice, exceptionable at best, may be rendered very hurtful to the Army.

Before the King declares his pleasure on this subject, he wishes to know the opinion of his general officers, what sum is proper to be given for each of the following commissions :—

Horse Guards.—First and second lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel, cornet and major, guidon and major exempt and captain, brigadier and lieutenant, adjutant and lieutenant, sub-brigadier and cornet.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieutenant and lieutenant-colonel, major, lieutenant and captain, guidon and captain, sub-lieutenant, adjutant and sub-lieutenant.

Horse.—Lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, captain-lieutenant, lieutenant, cornet.

Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.—Lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, captain-lieutenant, lieutenant, second [illegible]

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May it please your Majesty,

In obedience to your Majesty's commands signified to us by the Judge Advocate, directing us to consider and report our opinion what sum may be proper to be given for each of the commissions in the Army hereafter specified, when the same shall be permitted to be sold; and whether any difference should be made between the price of commissions in regiments serving in and out of Europe. We the underwritten general officers of the Army have had several meetings thereupon; and have for the more certainty procured every information we our power; and upon mature consideration, duly weighing the pay and rank attendant upon the several commissions, we do most humbly offer to your Majesty the following estimate, wherein the sum proper to be given for each of the commissions referred to our consideration is according to the best of our judgment apportioned: And we are unanimously of opinion, that the same (if it shall meet with your Majesty's royal approbation) should be uniformly observed in the respective corps, whether serving in or out of Europe, whenever your Majesty shall in your good pleasure permit such commissions to be sold; and we are further humbly of opinion, that if any deficiency should arise by the commissions of cornet, ensign, or second lieutenant not producing the price allowed by the said estimate, the loss should be sustained by the officer, who obtains leave to sell, viz.:

FIRST AND SECOND TROOP OF HORSE GUARDS.

Commissions.	Prices.
First Lieutenant-Colonel	6000
Second Lieutenant-Colonel	4,200
Cornet and Ma[illegible]	3,100
Guidon	3,000
[illegible]captain	1,700
[illegible]tenant	1,400
Adjutant	1,400
Total	5,400

HORSE.

Lieutenant-Colonel	5,200	950
Major	4,250	1,150
Captain	3,100	1,100
Captain-Lieutenant	2,000	250
Lieutenant	1,750	150
Cornet	1,600	1,600
Total	5,200	

DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel	4,700	1,100
Major	3,600	1,100
Captain	2,500	1,100
Captain-Lieutenant	1,400	250
Lieutenant	1,150	150
Cornet	1,000	1,000
Total	4,700	

FOOT GUARDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel		6,700	400
First Major	With rank of Colonel	6,300	2,800
Second Major			
Third Major			
Captain		3,500	900
Captain-Lieutenant, with rank of Lieut.-Colonel		2,600	1,100
Lieutenant, with rank of Captain		1,500	600
Ensign		900	900
Total		6,700	

MARCHING REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

Lieutenant-Colonel		3,500	900
Major		2,600	1,150
Captain		1,500	700
Captain-Lieutenant		800	250
*Lieutenant		550	150
Ensign		400	400
Total		3500	
* In the Regt. of Foot, which have first and second lieutenants,	1st Lieut.	550	100
		450	450

All which is most humbly submitted.

Judge-Advocate's Office, January 31, 1766.

Jeff. Amherst	Francis Leighton	John Murray
Robert Monckton	Robert Manners	Loudoun
John Parker	Waldegrave	Panmure
J. Lambton	George Boscawen	G. Esmeclerk
John Parslow	George Howard	Albemarle
Townshend	Richard Pierson	William Whitmore
F. Cavendish	William Rufane	Lorne
Cantilupe	William A'Court	Cadogan
J. Adey Oughton	Argl.	Charles Montagu
Wm. Keppel	J. Cholmondeley	William Strode.

WAR OFFICE, February 2, 1766.

SIR,—I have received your letter containing the report of the Board of General Officers on a matter referred to them by the King, touching the price which should for the future be given for commissions in the Army. I will lay it before his Majesty the first opportunity; but as you were present during the settling of these prices, I must desire you will acquaint me, for the King's information, what were the general grounds on which the Board went, in fixing the different rates.—I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Charles Gould, Esq. BARRINGTON.

HORSE GUARDS, February 3, 1766.

MY LORD,—Agreeable to your lordship's letter, desiring me to acquaint you, for his Majesty's information, what were the general grounds upon which the Board of General Officers has proceeded in fixing the prices of the several commissions; I have the honour to inform your lordship, that the Board considered the value of the pay and of the rank distinctly; and, after fixing what appeared to them a reasonable price for the commissions of cornet and ensign in the respective corps, and which they might probably be sold for in time of war as well as peace, proceeded to estimate every increase of pay, after the rate of £100 for each shilling per diem, in a general view, not attending minutely to fractional sums; and in the next place endeavour to fix a certain proportionate value upon each advancement in rank, such as might, if possible, be extended to all the different corps. Accordingly, your lordship will observe the valuation of rank to be uniformly the same throughout the cavalry; (allowing only for some fractions occasioned by the difference in pay aforementioned) viz. for gaining the rank of lieutenant £50; for a captain lieutenancy £250; for the rank of captain £450 (or in corps where there is no captain-lieutenant, and the promotion from lieutenant to captain is made in one step £700); for a majority £600; and for the rank of lieutenant-colonel £700: And the same valuation of rank is extended also to the foot service, except in the single commission of captain; wherein the Board has in some degree conformed to the difference which has ever prevailed in the price, and reputed value, between a troop in the cavalry and a company of foot; and has valued the advancement from lieutenant to captain, including the captain-lieutenancy, nearly at £400. I believe these few observations will show the principles upon which the present report is founded, concerning which, I am persuaded, the Board would wish me to give your lordship every explanation in my power.—I am, with respect, my lord, your lordship's most humble and most obedient servant,

CHARLES GOULD.

Lord Viscount Barrington.

WAR OFFICE, February 8, 1766.

SIR,—I have laid before the King your letter of the 31st day of January, containing a report of the Board of General Officers, on a matter referred to them by his Majesty in my letter of the 3rd day of October last, touching the different prices to be given for commissions in the Army in cases where he shall please to allow them to be sold. The King entirely approves the said report, and every particular therein contained. His Majesty commands me to express his perfect satisfaction in the officers who have signed it, and to acquaint them that he will order what they recommend to be invariably observed for the future, under pain of his highest displeasure. Having now finished what I am commanded by the King to communicate to the Board, I take this opportunity of conveying, through you, sir, to the generals who compose it, some thoughts on a matter of great importance to the regiments they command, and, indeed, to the whole Army. Colonels frequently recommend that officers in their respective corps should sell commissions which they did not buy. Long and faithful service has worn them out; they have families, the eldest in each rank are able and willing to purchase. They all deserve preferment, which, in time of peace can scarcely be obtained any other way. In short, the good of the corps, merit, and humanity all strongly plead for the indulgence which is recommended. It is no wonder that these arguments have so frequently succeeded, when any one of them would be sufficient inducement, if there were not another side of the question. Officers who buy are permitted to sell. Men who find themselves growing old or infirm dispose of their commissions, which are purchased by the young and the healthy; and thus what has been once bought continues for ever at sale, especially in time of peace, except now and then in a case of sudden or unexpected death. The consequences often is, that men who come into the Army with the warmest dispositions to the service, whose business becomes their pleasure, who distinguish themselves on every occasion that offers, are kept all their lives in the lowest ranks because they are poor. These meritorious officers have often the cruel mortification of seeing themselves commanded by young men of opulent families, who came much later into the service, and whose fortunes have enabled them to amuse themselves frequently elsewhere, while the others, continually at quarters, have done the duty of those gentlemen, and have learnt their own. Flagrant abuses seldom grow up at once, but arise from circumstances whose consequences were not foreseen. The first time a commission is sold it is almost always bought by a good officer, the next in succession. He afterwards asks to sell. The corps is changed; the senior officers have merit in long service, but they have no money. This circumstance does not prevent the transaction, and the commission is purchased, perhaps by the youngest, least steady, and least experienced, of that corps, or of some other, to the infinite distress of many deserving men, and to the great scandal and detriment of the service. Like circumstances happen more or less every change, circumstances which are the same distress and mischief. Each fresh commission brought to market multiplies both; and, therefore, instead of increasing purchases, they cannot be too much lessened, so far as is consistent with the invariable practice of the Army. That colonels of regiments should not [illegible] matter either of

[illegible]owerful, and even disappoint the wishes and expectations of the deserving. He must acquire a great many friends and lose a great many friends; and yet he had better suffer all this than do wrong. It is of consequence that the Army should know the rules of the service, and see the reason of them. That officers should sell what they bought, and no more, for long been a rule; and perhaps this letter will tend to establish the grounds on which it was established. If that rule be good, can it be too invariably observed? Specious distinctions will be made; they should never be admitted, for every deviation tends to disuse. Nothing can be more fatal for the Army in general than occasional exceptions from good regulations; or than give more advantage to the unjust attempts of the importunate and of the great. It is frequently asked, what can be done with an officer who is become useless to his corps through age, wounds, or infirmities? It must be owned that there are too few comfortable retreats from active service in this country; however, our establishment affords some. The commission in the invalids, small governments, and other garrison employments should be bestowed, would go a great way; till there can be a more ample provision, the young healthy must do the [illegible] they can sufficiently [illegible] in their ture, [illegible] selves, and [illegible]

[illegible] July 2. BARRINGTON.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 25TH JUNE.

DROUGHT is king of the week, at least in France. The heat is frightful in a country where no precautions are taken against it save outer shutters, and where the houses have so little depth, that all retreat from the scorching rays is cut off. We shall soon have water at a higher price than champagne. Already it costs nearly as much as *Vin Ordinaire*. *Entre nous* at any time it is worth more. The Seine is so low that the *gamins* are collecting large stones to throw in, and step across. They are like many of their elders in the serious affairs of life. How numerous are the clever men, who morally prefer to step across the filthy puddle to [illegible] women refuse to stoop so low as the receded waters from these floating boundaries on the river, and are on strike for increased wages. What a time, when change of inner garment is absolutely necessary half a dozen times a day, to have the *belles lavandières* of the Rue du Temple and the Quartier St. Antoine, playing the game of Mazzani and the International society of workmen! The consequences of all this want of water and washing, coupled with the epidemic of small-pox, which seems to grow with the heat—238 deaths in this city last week—is that every one who can is flying from the capital. Not many years ago, in the bourgeois days of good old Louis Philippe life at chateau on the sea-side was at a discount, and the Goths as well as Rossini and Amber, made Paris their delight in summer as well as in winter. Invalids alone then retired to the country. But these French, who affect to despise us as semi-barbarian islanders, are imitating us in everything. They are no longer the compatriots of that old Marquis of Argeu, one of the French favorites of Frederic the Great. "Why! what would you do if you were King of Prussia?" said the monarch to him one day. The Marquis shrugged his shoulders and replied—"Sire, I would sell any kingdom as soon as possible and go and eat my revenues in Paris." To-day he would eat at least half of them at the chicken, and at one of these German Spas, over some of which the successor of his friend Frederic now holds sway. All fashionable Paris has decidedly gone out of town. The legislative corps lingers, but the wives and daughters of senators and deputies are match-making at their castles, or flitting in pretty bathing costumes on the sands of the sea. Way is it, enquires some one, that when ladies fall—of course on the slippery rocks of the sea—that the consequential nobs always show on the husbands' foreheads? I really cannot say, and it is possible that your singularly delicate mind will recoil from the question. But the imperial family, too, have left the capital. The journey, to be sure, is not a long one, only to Saint Cloud. It took place last Tuesday and, being arranged for a week before, the adjournment has brought sorrow to many a speculator on the stock-exchange. In fact His Majesty had an attack of rheumatic gout, and Nelaton in attendance, and would not be let to move too soon. As to hearing the short drive on a road smooth as a billiard-table, and which would be damped with wine if no water remained on the Seine, it was nothing. But the Emperor loves Saint Cloud, and when he got there nothing would prevent him from wandering incessantly through the flower-beds, poking his stick amongst the roses and geraniums. He is not easily kept from the stables either, and would insist on standing on the pavements for hours talking of the merits of his favourite horses. He and Prevost-Paradol, the new Minister to America, are the only Frenchmen who can ride. By the way they remind me to tell you a story just now of his fresh-fledged Excellency's equestrian doings. Well Doctor Nelaton thought, under all the circumstances, that His Majesty was more likely to keep himself quiet at the Tuileries, and the surgeon gave his orders accordingly to the Cæsar. But rumour ran daily through the buzzing hall of the Bourse that Napoleon III. was sick, very sick, sick to death. It is strange how these reports are from time to time spread, believed, contradicted, and believed again. I know a patient statistician in Paris, who has taken the trouble to compute the number of times in the last eighteen years in which rumours of the Emperor's serious illness were spread at the stock exchange. The stereotyped phrase: *La santé de l'Empereur inspire de nouveau les plus sérieuses inquiétudes* has passed from mouth to mouth (and mostly into print) 370 times in the Rue Vivienne. If I can credit my information, however, His Majesty's present illness is but a light, passing attack, and being threatened as often as the old Pope, the Chief of the French State may possibly live to as great an age as the about-to-be-deified Pio Nono.

If His French Majesty and the Empress are pleased at getting out of Paris, how much greater is the joy of the Prince Imperial as going to more enlarged grounds, where he can enjoy the luxury of his velocipedes and gymnastics, and work his new printing press in secret. I suppose every one by nature has a leaning to some one pursuit in especial. Louis XVI was a locksmith; Peter the Great was a ship carpenter; the Duke of Cambridge is a corporal; the Prince Imperial has come out as a printer. His illustrious father made no objection to the gratification of the suddenly developed taste, and printing presses on a small scale of the most improved form were erected by Marinard in the Tuileries, and expert hands were obtained to give lessons in their practical working. The Emperor, when out of regal employment, was a journalist. Why should not the son have the hereditary taste? His Majesty too (be it said with all respect) was a conspirator. Why should not his heir have a tendency to conspire? One of the strangest projects that ever entered the head of one in his position therefore lately took possession of the whole thoughts of the Prince Imperial. You would scarcely believe it, but I can assure you of the entire accuracy of what I am about to write. When His Highness was one morning, some ten days or a fortnight ago, surrounded by the three or four young friends permitted intimately to associate with him, he said with beaming eyes, "I have been awake all night; I have a plan which we must keep a secret; I am about to found a newspaper." Guess the astonishment of young Conneau and the others; but they are clever lads, and mystery and novelty are delicious as manna from heaven to young minds. So the idea of the Prince was caught up by his companions with ecstacy, and the various partwere arranged for bringing out the *Journal des Twis lavis; opposition dynastique* being strangely the line of politics to be pursued. Thirty numbers were to have been struck off in the first instance, and none were to be permitted to pass the gates of the palace. In the distribution of offices the Prince was to be chief editor and responsible manager. Young Espinasse was told off for *Politique intérieure*. Polite literature fell to the lot of Bourgoing. Master Conneau (son to the doctor who got Louis Napoleon out of Ham) was to look up odds and ends for the column of *Faits divers*. In turn, they were to write on theatricals. The sheets the ink, everything necessary, as well as the type, had been already secretly conveyed into the palace. The watchful and countermining Emperor had his eye, it seems, all the time on the young conspirators, and at the last moment sent for the Prince and said smiling, "Louis, we have enough of these newspapers to tease us outside; we must have none published in the palace, if you please." What a pity! The intended newspaper will not appear. Verily this heir of France will yet astonish the world as a clever fellow or—an awful fool. There will be no medium character in Napoleon IV. I hear the prince is dreadfully affected by the premature decease of his bantling. Poor baby, like Ponson du Terrail, he will make it an excuse for a week's holiday at Saint Cloud. That eminent romancer was once contributing a serial sensational story to the *Patrie*. For a whole week copy was wanting, and the editor sent a sharp telegram to the author, who, in the last published chapter, had finished off one of his characters. Ponson du Terrail sent the following reply:—"I am really so affected by the death of my favourite personage, killed in the last chapter, that I have gone into mourning for eight days, and must ask you to excuse me for that time." And so Prevost-Paradol starts for America this week as the representative of France at Washington. This gentleman is the Parisian correspondent of the London *Times*, and goes hot from journalism (the *Debats*) to diplomacy. There are few abler men in France, but when, many weeks ago, I told you of the position in store for him, I gives away Indian taxes it is spending trust-money, it is matter of rejoicing that a line has been taken which will force the Government and the House of Commons to consider seriously the merits and morality of the demand which Colonel Sykes prevailed on the House of Commons to second.

The debate, and the newspaper comments which have appeared subsequently, betray the vaguest impressions of the real nature of the grievance pressed upon Parliament. The most which seems to be known is that, before the Mutiny, there prevailed a system in India of inducing officers to retire by paying them a *bonus*. When a particular officer was known to be desirous of withdrawing, the officers junior to him subscribed to buy him out, and each gained a step by his removal. The system was as illegal as positive law could make it, and was so objectionable in itself that nothing could explain it except the contagion of the purchase-system which existed in the Royal Army, but which was itself much more carefully regulated and guarded. Nothing has ever been in its favour, except that it was connived at by the East India Company, a body which was then held at arm's-length by the Government, and which, being itself the creature of Parliament, would have been brought to a severe reckoning for any known violation of law. The system continued, however, in a state of half-recognition down to the Mutiny; but in order to understand what is the real character of the claim to be compensated for its cessation, it is necessary to bring clearly before the mind the nature of the calamity which befell the principal native army, and of the measures which it imperatively entailed. The great Bengal army melted away, and Mr. Grant Duff justly said that there was no parallel to the catastrophe in all history except that revolt of mercenaries which began the "truceless war" of Carthage. The terrible private calamities which accompanied it, and which were so signally avenged, unavoidably draw off attention from the faults of military organization which led to it; but the history must be referred to, and the fact is that the former Bengal army was a body of most vicious constitutition, judged by the objects which it was intended to serve. What were the defects which sagacious military critics, like Sir Henry Lawrence, had long condemned in, may be most clearly and least invidiously indicated by saying what are the characteristics of the new military system, entirely founded on the recommendations of those critics, which has been substituted for the old organization. The new native armies consist of regiments commanded by a very small number, in order that, in the absence of a large society, and even of a mess, they may be forced to live with their men, and so to understand them. They are specially selected, because the command of mercenaries is something for which in a hundred is fitted; and they hold their s during the pleasure of the Commander-in-f that nobody may acquire a vested right the exercise of most difficult and hon[illegible]s. Colonel Sykes expressly stated that consisted in the change from one system to another—from a system of seniority, modified by irregular purchase, to a system of promotion by merit. And this implied denial of the right of the Government to make any reform of the Bengal army runs through the whole of the speeches on Colonel Sykes' side, and is at the bottom of the present demaud. It is plainly contended that, the Mutiny notwithstanding, the State was bound to purchase from every officer the right of altering his position; and it is the extraordinary character of this claim, when compared with the terrible exigency which forced the change upon the State, which seems to explain Mr. Grant Duff's undoubtedly strong language. In point of fact, the grievance of the Indian officers can never be clearly realized, unless it be understood that they regard the old Bengal army to be kept of to the body by a fiction, for the purpose of estimating exactly the loss which each officer suffers through the new organization. A purely ideal army has to be conceived, in which promotion is legally by seniority, but in which it is accelerated by semi-legal subscriptions; and a class of wholly imaginary junior officers have to be invented, who, by their subscriptions, are supposed constantly to recruit the fund which is to induce their seniors to withdraw. The exact complaint against successive Indian Ministers is that they have been inflicting [illegible] to themselves with sufficient distinctness the results of a purely mental operation by which the recent military history of India is assumed to have proceeded without a Sepoy Mutiny.

What is the fate reserved for the officers of armies which have been overtaken by misfortune until a tenth part as great as irremediable as that which destroyed the native army of Bengal may be inferred from many a life-like passage in the pages of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, or may be even learned at this moment from a few minutes' conversation with many an Austrian officer. In England most of the extraneous pressures of the time which have forced the Indian officers have been forced upon the Government by Parliament, and it would be foolish to ascribe this to anything but the facility of the House of Commons in compelling a branch of the Executive to spend money towards which no constituent contributes. On one point alone there is still resistance. It was conceded by Lord Salisbury that all his actual payments for promotion should be refunded to the Indian officer. But Lord Salisbury at the same time made a stand against allowing a cake which had been eaten to be also kept. Where the officer had subscribed to obtain accelerated promotion, and had in consequence had every accelerated promotion for which he subscribed, the Secretary of State for India clearly laid down that the advantage of this promotion should be valued and debited to the officer in satisfaction of his claims. If, however, Colonel Sykes has correctly described the demand of the officers, they require absolute refunding of all their subscriptions, even though value for those subscriptions had actually been received. So remarkable a claim requires the fullest explanation, but nothing of the kind is to be found in Colonel Sykes's speech, and we can only give a conjectural version of the case—which it was intended to submit to Parliament. We are driven to suppose with Mr. Grant Duff that the complaining Indian officers argue that, if the Mutiny had never taken place, and if they had been bought out at the end of their service, they might possibly have received not merely the amount of their subscriptions, but the value of several years which they had gained, or would have gained, through the contingencies of service. In this case the demand is simply that the State shall refund to them not only their outlay, but the value of every piece of good luck which befell, or might by any chance have befallen, them.

Nobody would wish to deal harshly with officers on whose personal gallantry no imputation rests, and who (if it were possible to assign any value to calculations in which the Mutiny is left out of account) may at one time have formed expectations then not unreasonable, but now inevitably disappointed. If the English taxpayer were seized with a sudden enthusiasm for paying this money, or if it could be created by the wand of an enchanter, we should rejoice at the success of Colonel Sykes' clients in obtaining it. But the question is one of public duty and public principle; and it has to be seen whether the House of Commons will insist on satisfying a demand which it would probably not so much as listen to for five minutes if it were made on the English Exchequer. There could be no more differently constituted men than the five Ministers who last presided over the India Office—Lord Halifax, Lord De Grey, Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Duke of Argyll. Yet all of them convinced themselves that common justice to the people of India would not allow them to grant what the House of Commons will pray Her Majesty to concede; and indeed it was only to wish to put a stop to military agitation which first led Lord Salisbury to regard this bonus-grievance as fit to be attended to at all. Now the least serious part of the matter is that this most mischievous agitation should have achieved another success. Part of the justification for Mr. Grant Duff's plain speaking was his obvious wish to stamp down the last of a series of movements which the best military authorities believe to have have had most pernicious influence on the discipline not only of the military body immediately concerned, but of that large part of the Royal Army which is now quartered in India. The condition of success was, however, that the nature of the claim should be fully understood, and this a House packed for the occasion could not be brought to understand. It is now time that Ministers and ex-Ministers of greater conventional weight than the able Under-Secretary, and more directly responsible for past policy, should make Parliament comprehend what it is really asked to do.

AN INCIDENT OF THE GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—A Woman was seen rushing through the crowds, and flatting into friend's house, and thence into the flames, hugging something in her arms. "Safe, safe!" she exclaimed, "Thank God I've saved my child. My plate is down the well, and that can be got at when the fire is over." A piercing shriek immediately followed, for looking down, she found that what she held in her arms was only her plate tied up in a kerchief, and that in her bewilderment and hurry what she had thrown into the well was her own infant!—*Levant Times*, June 17.

IT is a curious fact that the presence of Mahomedans in large numbers in China has never been satisfactorily explained. They are now imported in order to make their misdemeanours a source of anxiety to the Empire; but the only document which professes to account for their establishment in the country is a Chinese tale—of very doubtful veracity. It is to the following effect:—The Chief Queen of the Emperor Tan'wan adopted a child and called him Aulanshan. In time the child developed into a man of extraordinary beauty and intellect and the Queen became enamoured of her protege. After a while, however, her fears got the better of her passion, and by her influence with the Emperor procured the eviction of her paramour. He rebelled and the Emperor found himself in a most critical position. Foreign aid was therefore called in, and Aulanshan was captured. The disturbance over, the mercenaries were dismissed, but their fellow-religionists at home refused to receive them. They had herded with pig-eating infidels, and the faithful excommunicated them accordingly. They returned therefore to China, and from them are said to be descended the rebels who are now opposing with such success the army of the Emperor in Qunon.—*Pioneer*.

Now that the Court of Exchequer Chamber has affirmed the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, ruling that the Act of Indemnity passed by the Jamaica legislature protected Mr. Eyre from being called to account for acts committed by him in the suppression of the rebellion in that island, the persecution of that gentleman must necessarily be at an end; his opponents having the satisfaction of thinking that they have harassed to the utmost extent of their power a Governor who, in difficult circumstances, acted promptly and energetically, and succeeded thereby in stamping out a rebellion. It is instructive to remark the conduct of Mr. Charles Buxton, one of the gentlemen most prominent in the prosecution of Mr. Eyre, when his life was attempted the other day. His private secretary had fired at him once, and Mr. Buxton, thinking he was going to fire again, instead of rushing upon and endeavouring to disarm him, "threw himself upon the floor behind the table!" We venture to think that had Mr. Eyre, under somewhat similar circumstances adopted a similar policy of throwing himself behind a table he individually would have escaped much suffering and unjust obloquy, but that matters would have ended very differently for the lives and property of many of the English residents of Jamaica.—*Pioneer*, July 20.

INDIAN OFFICERS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

(*Saturday Review*, July 2.)

IT is no new thing that the Government should be beaten in a division on the grievances of Indian officers. Every single Indian Minister who has held office since the Mutiny of 1857 has either sustained this defeat, or has averted it by the utmost submission to which he could reconcile his conscience. The truth is, the apathy on Indian questions which is the rule with the House of Commons is subject to one important qualification. If any interest is strong enough with London society to get a certain number of members of Parliament to attend, they vote on the only point which is ever submitted to them—the spending the money of the people of India—with an ease, cheerfulness, and unanimity which have not been displayed on a point of English finance since the first Reform Act. The only novelty in the discussion of last Tuesday was the speech of Mr. Grant Duff, and it consisted simply and solely in an Indian Minister's employing in defence of the Indian Treasury exactly the same plainness of language which an English Minister habitually uses on behalf of the English Exchequer. It may be true that the attack of Colonel Sykes might have been parried, if it had been met, as the *Times* puts it, in a different "spirit;" but to those who feel that when the House of Commons votes away the English taxes it disposes of money which it has a right to spend, but that when it gives away Indian taxes it is spending trust-money, it is matter of rejoicing that a line has been taken which will force the Government and the House of Commons to consider seriously the merits and morality of the demand which Colonel Sykes prevailed on the House of Commons to second.

The debate, and the newspaper comments which have appeared subsequently, betray the vaguest impressions of the real nature of the grievance pressed upon Parliament. The most which seems to be known is that, before the Mutiny, there prevailed a system in India of inducing officers to retire by paying them a *bonus*. When a particular officer was known to be desirous of withdrawing, the officers junior to him subscribed to buy him out, and each gained a step by his removal. The system was as illegal as positive law could make it, and was so objectionable in itself that nothing could explain it except the contagion of the purchase-system which existed in the Royal Army, but which was itself much more carefully regulated and guarded. Nothing has ever been in its favour, except that it was connived at by the East India Company, a body which was then held at arm's-length by the Government, and which, being itself the creature of Parliament, would have been brought to a severe reckoning for any known violation of law. The system continued, however, in a state of half-recognition down to the Mutiny; but in order to understand what is the real character of the claim to be compensated for its cessation, it is necessary to bring clearly before the mind the nature of the calamity which befell the principal native army, and of the measures which it imperatively entailed. The great Bengal army melted away, and Mr. Grant Duff justly said that there was no parallel to the catastrophe in all history except that revolt of mercenaries which began the "truceless war" of Carthage. The terrible private calamities which accompanied it, and which were so signally avenged, unavoidably draw off attention from the faults of military organization which led to it; but the history must be referred to, and the fact is that the former Bengal army was a body of most vicious constitutition, judged by the objects which it was intended to serve. What were the defects which sagacious military critics, like Sir Henry Lawrence, had long condemned in, may be most clearly and least invidiously indicated by saying what are the characteristics of the new military system, entirely founded on the recommendations of those critics, which has been substituted for the old organization. The new native armies consist of regiments commanded by a very small number, in order that, in the absence of a large society, and even of a mess, they may be forced to live with their men, and so to understand them. They are specially selected, because the command of mercenaries is something for which in a hundred is fitted; and they hold their s during the pleasure of the Commander-in-f that nobody may acquire a vested right the exercise of most difficult and hon[illegible]s. Colonel Sykes expressly stated that consisted in the change from one system to another—from a system of seniority, modified by irregular purchase, to a system of promotion by merit. And this implied denial of the right of the Government to make any reform of the Bengal army runs through the whole of the speeches on Colonel Sykes' side, and is at the bottom of the present demaud. It is plainly contended that, the Mutiny notwithstanding, the State was bound to purchase from every officer the right of altering his position; and it is the extraordinary character of this claim, when compared with the terrible exigency which forced the change upon the State, which seems to explain Mr. Grant Duff's undoubtedly strong language. In point of fact, the grievance of the Indian officers can never be clearly realized, unless it be understood that they regard the old Bengal army to be kept of to the body by a fiction, for the purpose of estimating exactly the loss which each officer suffers through the new organization. A purely ideal army has to be conceived, in which promotion is legally by seniority, but in which it is accelerated by semi-legal subscriptions; and a class of wholly imaginary junior officers have to be invented, who, by their subscriptions, are supposed constantly to recruit the fund which is to induce their seniors to withdraw. The exact complaint against successive Indian Ministers is that they have been inflicting [illegible] to themselves with sufficient distinctness the results of a purely mental operation by which the recent military history of India is assumed to have proceeded without a Sepoy Mutiny.

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GIBRALTAR.

THREATENED ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE POWDER MAGAZINES.

GIBRALTAR, JUNE 20.

THE inhabitants of this city have been in a fearful state of alarm for the last twenty-four hours, and considering how their feelings have recently been rather roughly shaken by the Bonell brigandage, and the attack on the young officers on the Western beach, it is no wonder if public excitement has nearly reached its climax when it finds that even within the fancied security of the Bayside barrier, danger of a terrible type lurks in every direction. It appears that yesterday forenoon, a fisherman coming into town from the New Mole, picked up a letter lying in the road between Jumper's Battery and the Ragged Staff. The letter was written in Spanish, and indicated in the plainest terms that the powder magazines of the rock had either been undermined or were at the mercy of a band of desperadoes, and that very shortly the whole place would be blown up.

This letter was immediately placed in the hands of the authorities, and every magazine was at once most carefully examined, but nothing was discovered to give rise to any suspicions of foul play; nevertheless, the most energetic measures were taken to render what was already quite secure if possible more so. As might naturally be expected, all sorts of rumours have been set afloat, and every idea has been used up, from mania to Fenianism, to account for the plot. The general impression appears to be that the whole affair is a hoax on the part of some of the lowest class inhabitants to keep up the alarm created by the recent robberies and brigandage in the vicinity. Should this latter supposition prove correct, the native population must not be surprised if the liberties which they enjoy in this garrison, and which, under the present kind and considerate *régime*, almost amounts to licence, are somewhat rudely, but very properly suddenly and sharply curtailed.—*Standard*.

THE NAVY OF PRUSSIA.

[FROM MARTIN'S "STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK OF FACTS" FOR 1870.]

THE formation of a Prussian and North German navy dates only from 1848, but rapid progress has been made in it for the last few years. At the end of June 1869, the fleet of war consisted of the following steamers and sailing vessels :—

SCREW STEAMERS.

		Horse power.	Guns.
Ironclads—			
Konig Wilhelm		1,150	23
Prinz Friedrich Karl		950	16
Kronprinz		800	16
Arminius		400	4
Prinz Adalbert		300	3
Hansa (building)		450	8
Frigates and Corvettes—			
Hertha		400	28
Gazelle		400	28
Arcona		400	28
Vineta		400	28
Elizabeth		400	28
Victoria		400	14
Augusta		400	14
Nymphe		200	17
Amazone		200	17
Gunboats—			
8 first-class, of 80 horse power and 3 guns each.		640	24
24 second-class, of 60 horse power and 2 guns each...		960	30
Yacht—			
Grille...		160	2
PADDLE STEAMERS.			